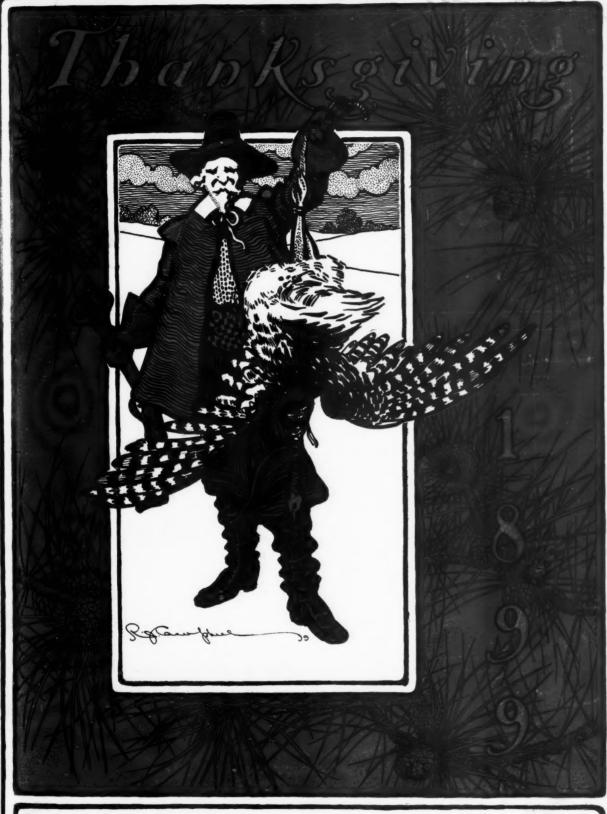
VOL. XXIV, NO. 2.

TWENTY CENTS.



THE INLAND PRINTER

# Weston's Ledger Paper



MILLS AT DALTON, MASS. Our Selling Agents in Chicago are BRADNER SMITH & CO.

BYRON WESTON CO., Dalton, Mass.

# Inland

means remote from the sea—not on the brink of a maelstrom, into which you may fall (in a business sense).

Printer means one who prints (the man who is likely to lose his profits).

**GET** THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

Account means to reckon—ah, that's it.
Successful men reckon discreetly, prudently and cautiquals.

THE INLAND PRINTER ACCOUNT BOOK.

**Book** means everything in a business house, for what would we do without (Account) Books.

What it saves will bring you joy and peace of mind.

The Inland Printer Co.,

United States or Canada, or direct from

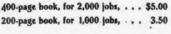
from any Type Foundry or Printers' Supply House in the

Order THE INLAND PRINTER ACCOUNT BOOK

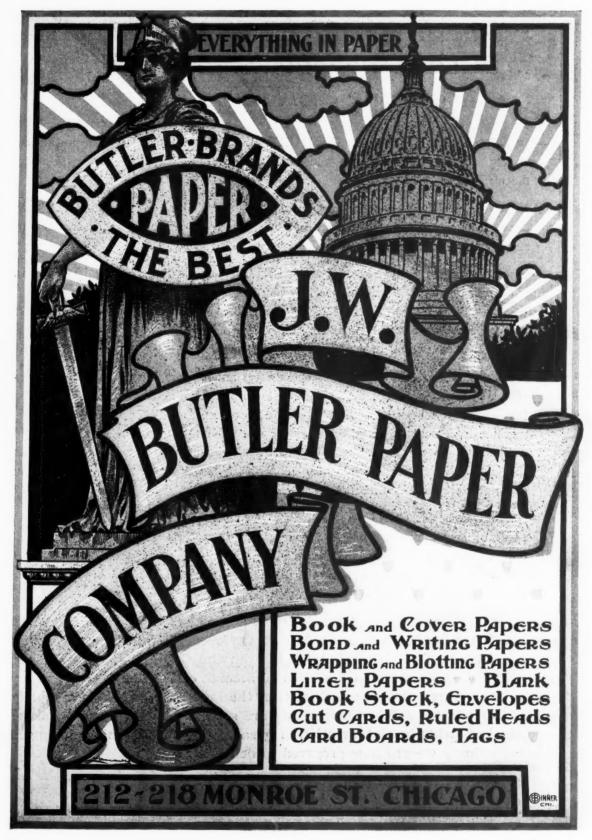
212 and 214 Monroe Street,

NET PRICES.

New York Office, 150 Nassau Street. ... Chicago, III.







#### We are desirous of calling the attention of the trade to the following facts which concern the CENTURY Press:

- First.—It will be recalled that when the CENTURY Press was first introduced it demonstrated its capacity for higher speeds and more accurate register than any press upon the market.
- Second.—This, because the facts were matters of public knowledge, our competitors did not deny, but contented themselves with statements to the effect that such speeds and such accuracy could not be maintained permanently.
- Third.—Since the initial performances of the CENTURY Press demonstrated its value as an earner upon all classes of work, many hundreds of these have gone into use throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the countries of Europe, and wherever installed and operated they have been a source of unqualified satisfaction to their possessors and to us.
- FOURTH.—Whereas, it was predicted by our competitors and the more conservative members of the printers' craft that the claims made for the CENTURY Press could not be fulfilled in actual practice, it is nevertheless a fact that all claims made for this machine have over and over again been put to the test of actual practice, and in no instance have we failed to demonstrate the soundness of our contention that the CENTURY Press is capable of producing a larger quantity of high-grade cut or color work in a day's run than any other press.
- Fifth.—Not only has the CENTURY Press proven its superiority to other machines in point of speed and register, but it has brought to the pressman a rigidity of impression totally unknown before its introduction, and it is by reason of this fact more particularly that the current opinion among pressmen is so uniformly favorable to the CENTURY Press.
- Sixth.—After recalling the above, we desire to announce that we now introduce a further factor in the problem of trade competition; a still higher speed in the CENTURY Press than even the CENTURY Press has yet attained. This we are enabled to do because of the increased efficiency of the ordinary feeder, which, within the last few years, has so rapidly increased where CENTURY Presses are used as to warrant us in taking another stride in the direction of greater output. Machines arranged accordingly we are now prepared to deliver.

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
46 Gresham Street, E. C., LONDON.

5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK. 704 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

#### The particular features in which the CENTURY Press now excels its most worthy competitor are:

- IN POINT OF SPEED—by reason of a more highly organized and perfectly balanced crank reversing mechanism; which also absorbs vibration to a remarkable extent and lends unusual smoothness to the sweep of the bed.
- IN POINT OF REGISTER—by reason of direct gearing between the cylinder and bed. Throughout the entire length of form a fixed rack upon the bed engages a fixed gear upon the cylinder, thus insuring a perfect contact without slip. Precise registration over the full extent of any and all forms is the result.
- IN POINT OF RIGIDITY—by reason of a heavier sub-bed structure than has heretofore been used, opposed, from above, by a cylinder of such massive proportions that no printing strain can deflect it, and an intermediate mechanism built upon such a plan that guttering, even upon the heaviest forms, is impossible.
- IN THE THREE POINTS—Rapidity, Precision, and Strength, the CENTURY has outgrown competition, and in the matter of detail it represents, none the less, the highest plane yet attained by the advanced American designers of printing machinery. Therefore, as a device of the highest efficiency we present it to the trade in full confidence that it merits the representations made for it.

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,



For the sober truth and full information concerning the Harris Automatic Presses, address

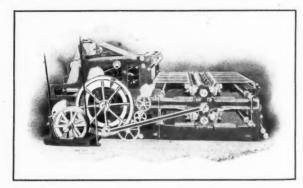
# THE HARRIS AUTOMATIC PRESS CO. NILES, OHIO.

NEW YORK OFFICE — Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt Street.

CHICAGO OFFICE — 35 Commerce Building, 14 Pacific Avenue.

# THE DUPLEX







## FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESS

Six Thousand 4, 6, 7 or 8 page papers per hour without the expense, delays and annoyance of stereotyping.

### PEAKING OF PRINTING PRESSES:

It is easy enough to build a machine that a hired "ad.-writer," knowing little or nothing of its merits or demerits, and caring less, will extol for so many dollars a column-it is a different thing to invent and develop a machine which meets a great demand, and which, in its practical operation, so satisfies and delights the purchasers that they voluntarily and unanimously speak its praises.

Write to us for catalogue containing scores of OPINIONS of USERS, of which the following are specimens:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 12, 1899.

We would say that there is no limit to the pleasure derived from the change from a double cylinder Hoe, which we have been using for several years past, to your latest Duplex. The fact that there are three of your presses in use in different offices in this city is sufficient evidence of their utility. We will take pleasure in showing the machine to any parties wishing to investigate it.

#### THE DEMOCRAT COMPANY.

J. B. RICHARDSON, Sec'y and Treas.

NORRISTOWN, PA., July 15, 1899.

We are perfectly satisfied with the Cox Duplex press. It fills the bill with us exactly, and enables us to beat our competitor (who stereotypes) on the street with about 1,500 copies day in and day out. We like the six-page advantage also. We will state frankly that the web has not broken during the past three months except possibly on a paster in the roll.

#### DAILY REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

E. K. KNEULE. Prest.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 13, 1899.

The press is running with the greatest satisfaction. We are on the eet with our first edition 30 minutes before our contemporary, who as a stereotype process. We are all pleased with the press.

#### GREENSBURG PRESS COMPANY.

Per E. A. C.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, September 15, 1899.

We have been using one of your "Angle-bar" presses since last November, and will say that it is running with the greatest satisfaction. We do the work now in one hour that with our old press required eight hours. Are glad to hear that you are having the success you deserve, and, if we can assist you, please let us know. Shall be glad to show the press to prospective buyers at any time.

#### SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

ENOS CONARD, Manager,

HALIFAX, N. S., September 25, 1899.

We have much pleasure in informing you that the press is giving us perfect satisfaction and producing papers of which we are naturally very proud.

#### MORNING HERALD PTG. AND PUB. COMPANY.

W. DENNIS, Managing Director.

(Note-The "Duplex" in the Halifax Herald office supplants a costly stereotype press.)

QUEBEC, CANADA, August 17, 1899.

The press has worked like a charm ever since your erector left us, and both my men thoroughly understand its operation. We have not had the slightest difficulty, and only two breaks of the web since your man left. Both of these were undoubtedly caused by the paper becoming too dry, having been kept in a room of very high temperature. I am glad that you are doing good business, which I think you thoroughly deserve in turning out such excellent presses.

FRANK CARREL.

Prop. Daily Telegraph.

BEWARE OF INFRINGING IMITATIONS.

# Duplex Printing Press Co.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

## NEWSPAPER PROGRESS.

Every publisher is anxious to have a progressive newspaper.

He knows that in these days only those who get to the front and stay there can hope for permanent success.

Very much depends upon the appearance of the paper.

Very much depends upon getting the news into the hands of the public first.

To accomplish these results a fast and good press is absolutely necessary.

If you are considering a stereotype press you should bear in mind that stereotyping takes up time and that time is valuable.

The press that can do the best work, even to handling halftones perfectly, and do it in the shortest possible time, is the press every enterprising publisher should be interested in.

The MULTIPRESS meets every requirement exactly. No other press does.

It is simple, strong, substantial and enduring.

It can turn out a paper which no great metropolitan daily can excel.

It does it fast-from 5,000 to 6,000 copies an hour.

No stereotyping is required. It prints directly from flat forms of type.

It prints a six-page paper as well as a four or an eight.

It prints, pastes, folds, cuts and delivers papers ready for the street.

A small man and a big boy are all that are needed to run it.

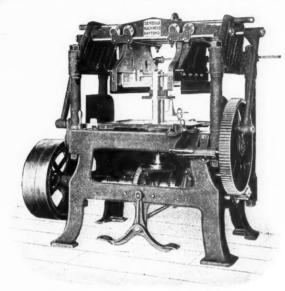
You ought to ask us to tell you more about it.

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.
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5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK. 704 Craig Street, MONTREAL.





Patented November 30, 1897. Other patents pending.

# Two Strong Points Quality. Quantity.

You have both when you buy a SEYBOLD DUPLEX TRIMMER.

QUALITY of work is the very best.

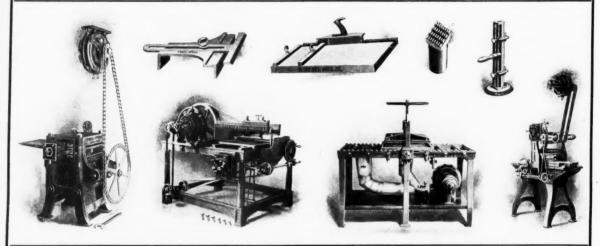
QUANTITY greater than can be done on any other two trimmers made. These are money-making features. Your customers want the Quality to be unequaled. You want the Quantity as well as Quality in order to turn out work profitably.

THE SEYBOLD DUPLEX TRIMMER cuts two edges at once. It means two cuts to trim four sides with only one turn of the table.

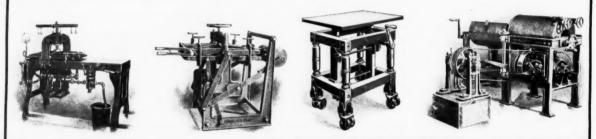
THE SEYBOLD MACHINE

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, LONDON.
Makers of Machinery for Bookbinders Printers, Lithographers, Paper

# F. WESEL MFG. MAKES



#### EVERYTHING FOR ELECTROTYPING



## EVERYTHING FOR STEREOTYPING



#### MACHINES FOR PHOTO-ENGRAVING

Complete line of most advanced high-class machines and appliances, with and without direct-connected electric motors; ample stock, moderate prices, prompt delivery. Send for catalogue of machinery for electrotypers, stereotypers and photo-engravers.

F. WESEL MFG. CO., 82-84 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

AGENTS - PRINTING MACHINERY Co., 15 Tudor Street, London, E. C., and Fischer & Krecke, 16 Friedrich Strasse, Berlin.

# An Open Letter.

The latest performance of the Campbell Company in regard to the so-called Century Press is somewhat amusing. It will be remembered that on August 3, 1899, the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, found that the so-called Century Press was an infringement upon the Miehle Company's patent in respect to the bed movement of the press. The Campbell Company immediately began to advertise that it had changed the bed movement of the Century Press, and was prepared to sell Century presses without Miehle's invention, as would appear from their advertisements. We tried hard to find some instance of a sale by the Campbell Company of a Century Press of the alleged changed construction, being curious to discover what it was like. What we did discover was that the Campbell Company had sold some three or four Century Presses since the 3d of August, each one of which contained the identical Miehle bed movement which the Court had found to be an infringement. We brought this to the attention of the Court as soon as possible, and the Campbell Company came into Court and represented that at the time these few presses were sold, after August 3, 1899, it did not know that the Court had ordered an injunction against it, and begged to be forgiven, as it had not intended to commit contempt of Court. However, even though the Campbell Company promised not to offend any more, the Court imposed a bond for \$2,000 to cover any damages the sale of these three presses, since the 3d of August, 1899, might cause the Miehle Company. We do not think that the Campbell Company will try it on again. The curious fact transpired in Court that, notwithstanding all of its advertisements, filling pages of the journals, the Campbell Company,

according to the statement of its counsel in open court, has not yet succeeded in selling a single one of the changed Century Presses since the 3d of August, which they claim to be now building under the old Huson patent, a structure they abandoned some years ago. If the Campbell Company is in fact building a bed movement like that shown in the Huson patent, the principal part of which bed movement, we are advised, is also a palpable infringement upon the Miehle patents, the public is hereby warned that such presses will be held as infringements.

The printers who have read the latest effort of the Campbell Company in the last issue of the "Inland Printer," in one portion of which it attempted to deny the fact of having infringed the Miehle Movement in the Century Press and acknowledged having done so in another part, may from the above statement of facts draw their own conclusions. The absurd idea of attempting to deny that the Century Press movement infringed the Miehle and then stating that they had eliminated it, still calling their press the "Century" without any qualifying statement, could only be done for the purpose of deceiving the public. You may call a wheelbarrow a wagon if you choose, but that does not make it a wagon. Suppose a man were to advertise a wagon and sell it from his advertisement and then deliver a wheelbarrow, would that go? We think not. We care but little, however, what name the Campbell Company give their press; it is the Miehle Bed Movement we are protecting.

The Miehle Company is about to proceed, under the direction of the Court, to have damages assessed for all presses sold prior to August 3, 1899, as well as those sold since.

# Michle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Streets, Chicago.

anklis







"HAND TOOLED"HALFTONE FROM OUR OWN ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH.

DESIGNS AND PRINTING EVERY PURPOSE



WOOD GUT

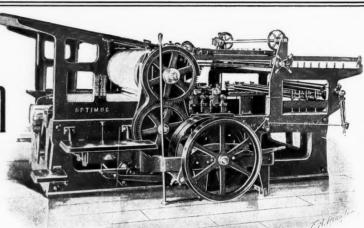


LITHOGRAVURE FROM ORIGINAL DESIGN

FRANKLINENGRAVING 341-351 DEARBORN STREE

# WE STEAL NO ONE'S IDEAS

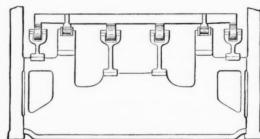
# The New Golumbian Optimus



#### IS THE RESULT OF OUR OWN INVENTION.

It stands today without a peer among two-revolution presses of the world. Its reputation is built upon a foundation as rigid and as solid as is the impression of the press itself. Its great solidity of impression is gained from the six bearings beneath the bed, with the simplest of contrivances for "taking up" the wear where the greatest wear occurs — beneath the middle of the bed. This is not possible on any so-called four-track press. The Optimus will "respond" more to an overlay of tissue paper than other two-revolution presses will to an overlay of book paper, and we can prove the assertion.

SEE THOSE
SIX BED \*\*\*
SUPPORTS



THEY NEVER GIVE BENEATH THE LOAD

THE SHEET DELIVERY OF THE OPTIMUS PRESS is the only appliance of the kind that works successfully on all classes of paper. It will deliver tissue as rapidly and accurately as regular book paper. It delivers printed side up—always has one sheet on the delivery while the cylinder is making the second revolution, thus giving the ink an opportunity to "set" before the sheet is placed upon the pile, where it drops of its own weight. It is perfection itself.

For some classes of work, some pressmen prefer geared distributing rollers. The Optimus Press is supplied with these in all cases where so desired by the purchaser.

#### BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO., New London, Conn.

Builders of the Optimus Two-Revolution, Dispatch Single Revolution, Standard Drum Cylinder, Regular, Reliance and other Cylinder Presses.

C. A. COLLORD, Manager New York Office, 38 Park Row.
JOHN HADDON & CO., Agents for Great Britain, Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

FOR SALE BY
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
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183 to 187 Monroe Street,

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Descriptive catalogue and prices, and other information, furnished on application.

# The Combination of

Ability, Experience, Progress and Perseverance has made us

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who best exemplify the successful methods of production and marketing, so typical of the American manufacturer.

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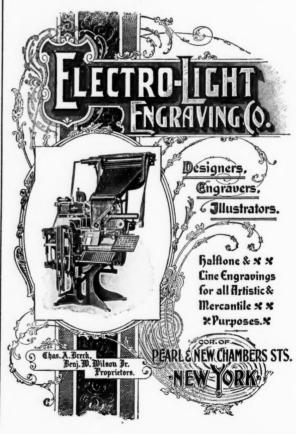


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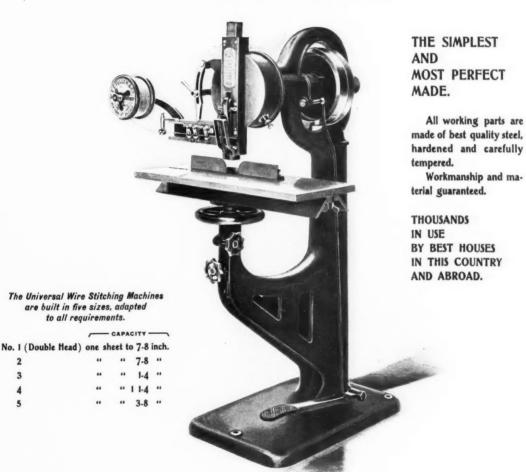
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No. 4 UNIVERSAL uses Flat and Round Wire, has Flat and Saddle Tables. Capacity, I sheet to I% inches.

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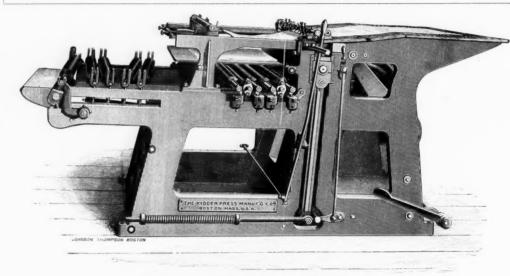
GENERAL AGENTS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MACHINERY

Telephone, 2972 Cortlandt.

150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

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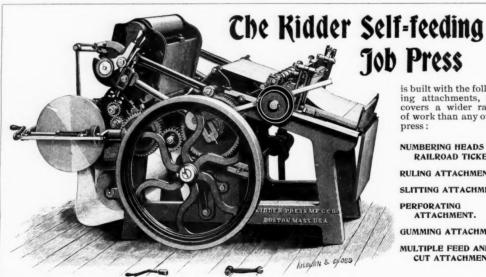
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## Che Kidder Pony

Bed, 21 ½ x 26. Type matter, 19 x 24. Floor space, 5 x 7 feet. Crank movement, giving high speed without noise or vibration. Front delivery, printed side of sheet up.

THE BEST PRESS ON THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY



is built with the following attachments, and covers a wider range of work than any other

NUMBERING HEADS FOR RAILROAD TICKETS.

RULING ATTACHMENT.

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**GUMMING ATTACHMENT.** 

MULTIPLE FEED AND CUT ATTACHMENT.

# THE SIMPLEX

SONE-MAN TYPE SETTER S



# Now in Use in Nineteen States and Canada



- BY DAILIES, like the Watertown (N.Y.) Times, BY WEEKLIES, like the Saturday Evening Post, Portland (Me.) Press, Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph, Charles City (Iowa) Press, Hagerstown (Md.) Globe, Mattoon (III.) Journal, etc.
- BY SEMI-WEEKLIES, like the Manchester (Conn.) Herald, Chatham (N.Y.) Courier, etc.
- BY PAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, like Chicago, etc.
- Philadelphia; Morristown (N. J.) Chronicle, Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier, Chicago Dairy Produce, Macomb (Ill.) Eagle, Ishpeming (Mich.) Iron Ore, Marshall (Minn.) Reporter, Natchez (Miss.) Democrat and Courier, Pontiae (Mich.) Journal, etc.
- the Nordiske Blade, Brooklyn; the Fosterlandet, BY SUNDAY PAPERS, like the Sunday Globe, Hartford, Conn.; the Sunday Call, Pittsfield, Mass., etc.

THE SIMPLEX is saving money for every user. Is enabling him to handle late news more fully and to set more matter at less expense than by hand, and in every case the machine is handled by a local compositor without expert assistance. Do these things mean nothing to you, Mr. Publisher?

For catalogue and full particulars, address

## THE UNITYPE COMPANY

188 Monroe St., Chicago : :: 150 Nassau St., New York

HERBERT L. BAKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

The Simplex One-Man Type Setter may be seen in daily operation in the main building, National Export Exposition, at Philadelphia, as well as in our New York and Chicago offices.

dvances in the cost of the raw metals compel us to cancel our former discounts on Type and Brass Rule. On and after Dovember 1st me shall allow on these goods a discount of 20 and 5 per cent for eash. It is to be noted that the increase is but very small—not nearly as large as warranted by the added expense of manufacturing. Inasmuch as the metal markets have a tendency to advance there may be a further decrease in the discount before long Inland Type Foundry 217-219 Pine Street, Saint Louis

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F all the styles of calendars being issued, none can bring such good results as those sent monthly. In

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	DECEMBER, 1900												
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat							
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30	31												

Sectional Calendar No. 5, \$2.50
Rules and figures for one month, with changes for ten years

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Rules and figures for one month, with changes for ten years

# Perpetual Calendar Logotypes

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28 29 30 31 Su Mo Tu We Th Fr	Sa
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No. 1, \$4.00 per set, including fifty-two Logotypes, Rules, and Fonts for Month and Year; 14 15 16 17 18 19	20
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APRIL

20

190	0	J	UL	1900			
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28 29 30 31

14

No. 3, \$3.00 per set, including fifty-two Logotypes, Rules, and Fonts Month and Year; change made in three minutes.

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We are the concern best equipped to handle your goods outside the United States and Canada.

Exhibition New six-story and basement corner building in the heart of the printing district. Fitted throughout for the purpose of showing to advantage our goods to the printing and kindred trades. All machines run by Lundell motors. Floor space 14,500 square feet.

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Our Object To supply everything connected with the printing trade, to handle the best and to hustle hustling American machinery outside of American territory. We desire to be up to date. If you are not represented abroad, and desire to be, we should be pleased to hear from

- 1—Our house was established in the City of London, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of selling up-to-date American printing machinery, in a twentieth-century style, to the trade not only of the United Kingdom and Colonies, but all Europe.
- 2-We haven't had our customers long, but we have the best clientèle of any agency abroad.
- 3-We do not manufacture type.
- 4-The business is managed by well-known American hustlers, assisted by American salesmen and American machinists—experts, all, in catering to the noble art.
- 5-Our business is not run for the benefit of any individual, but for the benefit of our shareholders. Personalities are eliminated.
- -Among our shareholders and on our Board of Directors are found the representative printers of the United King dom, whose interests and those of their friends naturally lie with us.



The Duplex Co's . . . "COX DUPLEX"
The Miehle Co's . . . . "MIEHLE" "CENTURY" The Campbell Co's . . "NEW MODEL" " . . "NEW MODEL"
" . . "MULTIPRESS"

#### We are also Sole Selling Agents for

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., . . . . New York Ault & Wiborg, . Latham Machinery Co., . . . . Chicago James Rowe, 



- 7-We do not conduct an advertising agency, nor do we antag onize the printing trade by running a printing establishment (on the quiet)—like some of our would-be competitors.
- Our salesmen do not come in when it rains, and, being all hustlers, we are in touch with all the buyers.
- -A thoroughly American house, firmly established, with offices, show rooms and customers (using our goods) in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, India and Australasia.
- 10-We invite correspondence and inquiry.

Money makes money, business makes business; we have both. Printers want terms—we can accommodate them. On the other hand, we pay *prompt cash* to our manufacturers on delivery of goods, and ask no credit. If you doubt these facts, ask the Seaboard National Bank, of Broadway, New York, who carry the deposit of

#### THE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1899

(Formerly CONDOR AGENCY, LTD.)

Capital, . . . \$1,250,000.00.

TUDOR AND JOHN CARPENTER STS. (Show Rooms and Offices), 5 BRIDEWELL PLACE (Repairs and Packing),

LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.



#### A Little Binder or a Big One

can use electric motors to great advantage. He can operate his machines with electric motors much cheaper than he can with a small engine, small boiler, big coal pile and a small boy or man to act in the double role of fireman and engineer.

The great advantages of safety, cleanliness and economy obtained by the use of Lundell Motors will be appreciated by every progressive binder, little or big.

The usual method of operating binding machinery is by means of shafts, belts and pulleys, each machine forming part of a system. When one pulley revolves they all revolve. By the use of electric motors each machine is made a separate unit and is independent of every other.

For example, you have a job you must hurry out for a customer and night-work is necessary. Instead of having the fireman-engineer at "time and a half" and all the belting and shafting consuming power uselessly in order that you may run one machine, the operator simply turns a

switch and the one machine he wants to run, runs; the others do not. In a word, you only use power actually needed for the work in hand, no power is wasted, day or night. No attendant is required but the operator of the machine.

Another thing worth noting is that the entire plant can not be tied up because a pulley may have become loose or a belt broken.

Cleanliness is an important consideration in a place where the material wrought upon is a total loss if soiled, and the elimination of the dirt-generating shafting is a long stride in the right direction.

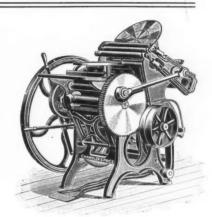
The motor in the equipment illustrated is steel-clad and completely enclosed, making it dust and moisture proof. As constructed, this motor is practically invulnerable to

accidents or injury. The machine can be started, stopped, reversed, and run fast or slow, absolutely independent of any other machine on the floor. We will be glad to communicate with binders, little or big, and will mail our Catalogue No. 51 to any address.

Sprague Electric Company, 20 Broad St., New York.

# THE VALUE OF WEIGHT

Fitzsimmons lost to Jeffries because he lacked weight; therefore strength and durability.



Were it not that WEIGHT, mechanically distributed, is necessary to obtain strength and durability, we assure you that with present high prices for material, we would take advantage of lightening the construction of all our machines.

The record, of which we are justly proud, proves that WEIGHT, as well as careful construction, is a requisite the printer can not afford to ignore in a durable, money-making and money-saving machine.

The CHANDLER & PRICE GORDONS have fifteen malleable iron parts in their construction. All have steel rocker-shafts. All sizes larger than Eighth Medium have forged steel fly-wheel shafts. What has yours?

#### THE SAME RULE APPLIES TO

#### THE CHANDLER & PRICE PAPER CUTTER

Assuring by its superior WEIGHT, rigidity, strength, accuracy and durability.



#### SHIPPING WEIGHT OF CHANDLER & PRICE MACHINES.

	7 x 11	C. & I	P. Gordons	1.0	00 lbs.	23-inch	Paner Cutter	s, 1,050 lbs.
	8 x 12	"	"		200 lbs.	26-inch		1,100 lbs.
1	10 x 15		6.6	1,8	800 lbs.	30-inch	4.6	1,750 lbs.
1	$12 \times 18$	4.6	4 6	. 2,5	000 lbs.			_
1	$14 \times 20$	6.6	4.6	. 3,0	000 lbs.	Wha	t is the weigh	nt of yours?
1	14½ x 2	2 "	4.6	3,1	00 lbs.	How	about repairs	and breakages?

WE WILL NOT LIGHTEN OUR MACHINES BECAUSE MATERIAL HAS ADVANCED.

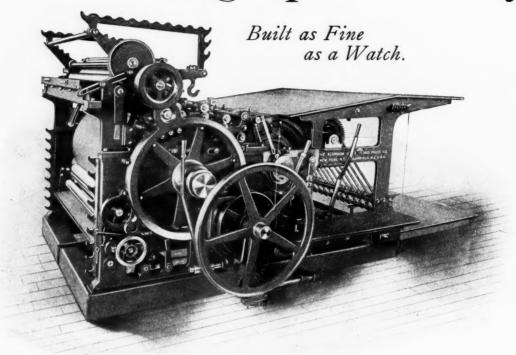


CONSIDER THE ABOVE FULLY WHEN YOU BUY PRESSES OR PAPER CUTTERS.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE CO., Makers, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

# The Alumographic Rotary.



It produces from Aluminum the highest grade of printing, such as has been done heretofore only from lithographic stone.

This press is now in operation in many of the leading lithographic shops in United States and Canada, and has proven a great success.

Evidence is shown of the satisfaction this press is giving by the duplicate orders constantly received from firms who have had one or more of these presses in operation during the past year.

As we manufacture these presses from the raw material in our own works, we guarantee them in every detail and particular to produce the highest grade of lithographic work at a speed limited only by the ability of the feeder.

All parts of these machines are classified by number stamped or cast upon them, and as they are made from jigs and templates, exact duplicates of any part may be had by simply sending us the number of part wanted.

We control all patents for surface printing from aluminum.

All presses using aluminum are subject to licenses granted through our agents.

Manufactured by

#### The Aluminum Plate & Press Co.

Works - PLAINFIELD, N. J.

New York Office, 87 Nassau Street.



# BULLOCK TYPE "N" ELECTRIC MOTORS



Bullock Type "N" Motor, with Open Ends, for Belt Connection.

are designed for belt or direct connection to machinery of every description.

They are made either open or fully enclosed as desired.

SEND FOR BULLETIN No. 0835.

Bullock Electric Mfg. Co. CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

# The Reliance Power and Strength ...THE ONLY ...

**Net Weight** 

3.000 lbs.

# Photo-Engravers'

Proof Press on which perfect proofs of half-tone cuts the full size of the platen, as well as perfect proofs of the tiniest line engraving, can be made. For proving color plates, where the slightest variation is fatal, the register is perfect.

In use by prominent Photo-Engravers and Three-color Plate Makers in the United States and Europe.

#### IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

#### FOUR SIZES MADE:

Extra heavy). Platen, 15 x 20 inches. Style A Style B (Extra heavy). Platen, 20 x 25 inches. Lion (Extra heavy). Platen, 22 x 30 inches. Mammoth (Extra heavy). Platen, 24 x 32 inches.

For further information and prices, write to the manufacturers,

#### Paul Shniedewend & Co.

195-199 SOUTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

A.W. Penrose & Co., 8 and 8a Upper Baker Street, Lloyd Square, W. C., London, England, Sole Agents for England, France, Australia and South Africa. Also for sale by Klimsch & Co., Frankfurt a Main, Germany.

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# The LEIGER Automatic Paper-Feeding Machine



D. H. Champlin & Co.

=Proprietors

277-279 Dearborn Street

Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Agents.....

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GIBBS-BROWER CO.

150 NASSAU ST.

**NEW YORK** 

A Unique

Combination

Are you wanting an Agent for the United Kingdom, Europe and the British Colonies?

Sir,—If the question above asked interests you, we shall be glad to receive further

particulars from you.

We venture to make the assertion, on the assumption that you are in need of the services of an agent for the countries named, that we occupy a position in the printing trade that will fully meet your requirements. In fact, we claim that our house occupies an absolutely unique position in the printing trade of this country and its relation with the British Empire as a whole. We base our statement on the fact that our house was established in the City of London in the year 1814 for the purpose of acting as buying agents for printers resident in India, British Colonies and other parts of the world. We can show an unbroken record in this direction, and can give references to clients for whom we have acted as buying agents the major portion of this period.

Whilst the trade with the United Kingdom is a great and growing one, nevertheless there can be no doubt about it that the scope for the advancement of trade in the future will be the outlying portions of the British Empire. Therefore we claim to hold a very strong position from years of association and practical knowledge with this particular branch of the business.

So far as the more immediate trade is concerned of association with the printing fraternity in the United Kingdom and the Continent, we are the proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, established for the express purpose of supplying printers with type on the point system. In

fact we are the pioneer firm of the point system in the British Empire.

Apart from our general and growing business in machinery, printers' material and other necessaries, this particular department brings us daily in contact with the up-to-date and progressive printer of these countries. We honestly believe that through our agency we have within the past few years had a hand in the establishment and fitting out of more general and

jobbing offices than any of our competitors.

Over and above this direct relationship with the printing trade-bred, nurtured and fostered in the history of our firm—we are also intimately connected with the newspapers and printers of the British Empire through our advertising agency. We occupy in this connection one of the leading positions of the United Kingdom, and we can state with absolute fact that in this connection we have open accounts with the greater number of the daily, weekly and monthly publications issued from the printing presses of the British Empire. This speaks for itself, and all those manufacturers of American machinery who desire to put their goods on this market in proper shape we venture to believe will find that our house is second to none.

In conclusion we would like to point out to American manufacturers that this business is in the hands of practical men who have been born, trained and spent the whole of their lives

within the sound of the printing press.

There is no limited liability company about us, and we do not profess to measure our business or capabilities by the extent of dollars of subscribed capital. We are here to meet our engagements as they come along, and we are here only to accept such responsibilities as we are in a position to carry out. On the other hand a printer realizes in dealing with a house like our own that he is not supporting huge capitalized limited liabilities, and therefore our mutual interests are unaffected by outside considerations.

It appears to us that it is an equal advantage to the British printer and American manufacturer that their mutual interests should be brought together by the aid and practical knowledge

of a thoroughly representative British house of known standing and repute.

We are yours faithfully,

JOHN HADDON & CO.

U. S. A. REFERENCES:

Bouverie House, Salisbury Square,

MABIE, TODD & BARD, Proprietors of the Swan Fountain Pen, New York. SCHULTZ, COWINS & GAIN, 150 Nassau Street, New York. BABCOCK OPTIMUS PRESS CO., NEW LONDON, CONN PROUTY PLATEN PRESS CO., BOSTON. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND & CO., CHICAGO.

LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

# A Short Cut to Profits.

CHALLENGE MACHINERY UP-TO-DATE

It's easy if you are the owner of an ADVANCE PAPER CUTTER. It trims paper square and true; this helps the pressman turn out first-class work neat and quick.



Save all your paper trimmings that's an inch wide or over and make into tabs—boy's work on the Advance—demand for tabs unlimited. Keep a stock and you will draw the trade of the town.

If you need a Cutter let us tell you all about the ADVANCE. Quality right, price right.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY. Manufactured by THE CHALLENGE—MACHINERY CO., 2553 Leo Street, CHICAGO.

•••••••••••••

SELLING AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN: THE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD., 15 Tudor St., London, E. C., Eng.

#### OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1801





These Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for Correspondence, business or pleasure, and for Legal Blanks and Important Documents.

25

#### EXTRA SUPERFINE BRISTOL BOARD

WHITE AND CREAM, ALL REGULAR WEIGHTS, CARRIED IN STOCK.

25

Manufactured by . . . .

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS CO. DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

# **ZEISS LENSES**

Series II a.

The Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss

## Anastigmat Lenses

OF THE ABOVE SERIES ARE UNEQUALED

#### PROCESS ENGRAVING.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS USE THEM.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

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# Stop Those Stops

To stop is to degenerate, and in the press room occasions the loss of time, money and temper. Save the first and you will have a surplus of the last two. But to make a bad matter worse your presses always stop oftenest on the class of work that can most ill afford it. The easiest way out of such a difficulty is to stop the stops. A preponderating majority of them are caused by an insufficient ink supply. Practically it is no supply at all; that is, unless, by an abnormal stretch of the imagination, you call that distribution which lays the ink on the form in horizontal strips or perpendicular furrows and ridges. Printers unacquainted with the Automatic Brayer Fountain used on the Golding Jobber are of the opinion that it is a waste of good iron to build the average ink fountain for use on platen presses,

and they are very excusable for so thinking. But these are the very ones we would like to put a couple of questions to. The first is: "What would be the surplus earning capacity of a platen press using an ink distributing device equal to the best used on cylinder presses, over those you are using now, be their ink distribution what they may?" We consider that an increase of one-third is a very low estimate. The second question is: "Admitting



GOLDING JOBBER

the half of our estimate to be true, can you afford to use a 'stopping' press when the Golding Jobber offers you in the Automatic Brayer Fountain a device that delivers a perfectly distributed ink supply, which is under such absolute control of the pressman that it covers the entire capacity of the machine, from the finest three-color half-tone work to the heaviest form of wood type you can crowd into the chase?" You are in business for several

things besides fun, and if you are susceptible of profiting by advice you will get to the bottom of this subject just as soon as you can. There are a good many other things concerning the Golding Jobber that we want you to look into for your own benefit, and if you are not too far off we can send someone to explain the press intelligently. Send for our reading matter, at least, as it may give you something new to think about. A line to our nearest store will bring a quick reply.

#### GOLDING & CO.

183 FORT-HILL SQ. BOSTON

BRANCHES

NEW YORK .. 28 Elm Street PHILADELPHIA .. 1004 Arch Street CHICAGO .. 78-80 W. Jackson Street

Proprietors and Foremen

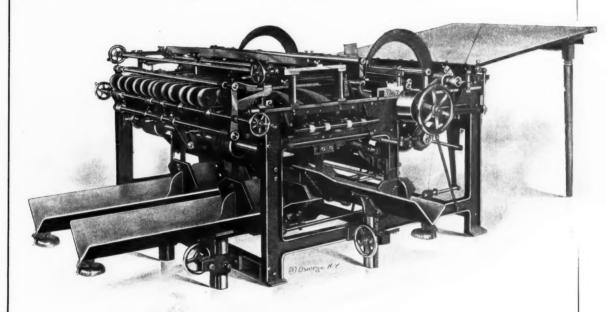
We issue a Junior Catalogue of Machinery, Tools and Material for the foremen of the composing room, press room and bindery. Mailed on request.

#### \* We Originate, that Others may Imitate.

4 4

This is the Very Latest!

# Double Sixteen and Double Thirty-Two Book Folder



#### RANGE OF WORK.

Single Sixteens			25	x 38	to	15 x 20
Double Sixteens			38	x 50	to	20 x 30
Single Thirty-T	wos		25	x 38	to	15 x 20
Double Thirty-T	wos		38	x 50	to	20 x 30

Insets Sixteens, making single Thirty-Twos on any sheet 38 x 50 to 20 x 30.

Slits the heads of all work, thereby overcoming all "buckling."

Has Mechanical Automatic Points.

OTHER SIZES MADE.

#### AGENTS:

NEW YORK—WELD & STURTEVANT, 12 Reade Street. CHICAGO—WELD & STURTEVANT, 197 South Canal Street. LONDON—M. P. McCov, Phœnix Works, Phœnix Place, Mt. Pleasant, W. C.

#### MADE BY

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO. ERIE, PA.

Earliest established yet most progressive

# ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY



DESIGNING ILLUSTRATING EENGRAVING WITHTASTEG INTELLIGENCE





THREE COLOR PROCESS



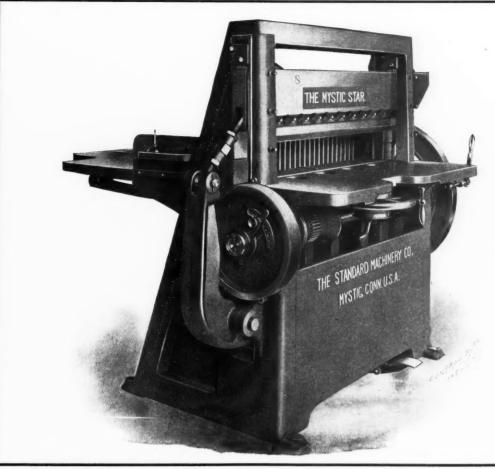




Frank Stearns

Works: and1227 & 1229 RACE STREET PHILADELPHIA





#### "The Up-to-Date Cutter"

WHEREVER fast, accurate cutting is required, the Mystic Star Self-Clamping Paper Cutter is a necessity, because—

It is the swiftest cutter made, having quick clamp and cut, followed by quicker return of clamp and knife—that means more product than is possible on any other cutter;

It is the most accurate cutter made, clamp coming to full clamping pressure before knife touches stock, shear cut—giving clean, accurate results. Treadle brings down clamp to gauge stock;

It is the strongest cutter made and the best in construction and finish—that means steady service and long life;

Users tell us that the Mystic Star turns out twice as much work as other cutters they have—that means that one Mystic Star does the work of two ordinary cutters.

Descriptive Circular sent on request.

#### THE STANDARD MACHINERY CO.

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS

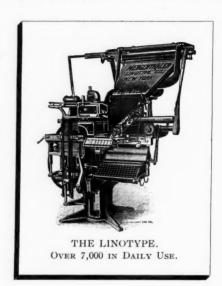
277 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO CHAS. N. STEVENS, Western Manager

Works-Mystic, Conn.

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
LAMBERSON SHERWOOD, Manager of Sales

# THE LINOTYPE







HE superiority and economy of this machine is now recognized by the BOOK PRINTER, as our large monthly sales indicate. : : : : : :

# Over 1,000 Machines doing Bookwork!

THIS COULD NOT BE POSSIBLE if the work were not of the very highest quality. The users of these machines purchase only the best. They could not afford to accept as a gift any machine producing inferior work. : : : :

Send for List of Book Offices using LINOTYPES

To retain your composition, BUY A LINOTYPE

Address for particulars . . .



@ MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

P. T. DODGE, President.

**Tribune Building, NEW YORK CITY** 

# Worth Saving

ARE YOUR LINOTYPE MATRICES AND SPACEBANDS WORTH SAVING? IF THEY ARE, YOU SHOULD PROVIDE A CONVENIENT AND SAFE RECEPTACLE FOR THE STORAGE OF THESE VALUABLE ADJUNCTS OF THE LINOTYPE MACHINE::::

No suitable cabinet for this purpose has heretofore been offered. After a careful study of the requirements and with the assistance and advice of several linotype experts we have constructed the cabinet illustrated herewith, and we have full confidence in its excellence and practicability. This cabinet is made in four sizes,



Sectional View of Lower Drawer, showing Spacebangs.

holding six, eight, ten and twelve matrix drawers. There is also a deeper drawer at the bottom of each cabinet, as the illustration shows, for the accommodation of the small tools and spacebands, which are strung on a brass rod. The six-drawer cabinets will answer the requirements of an office running one or two machines; the eight-drawer is for offices running two to four machines; the ten-drawer is for offices running four to six machines, and for larger plants one or more of the twelve-drawer cabinets will answer.

Each drawer is  $14\frac{1}{4}$  x 15 inches inside measure. There are ten grooves in each drawer, upon which the matrices are placed edgewise. The capacity, therefore, of each drawer is 142 running inches of matrices set on edge. The drawers are placed in the cabinet on an incline. This position of the drawers prevents the ends of the lines of matrices from falling down and becoming disarranged.

These cabinets are strongly constructed and made of hardwood. Aside from their practicability and usefulness they will be an ornament in any office.



Sectional View of Matrix Drawer, showing Matrices in place.

# THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

Main Office and Factory, TWO RIVERS, WIS. Eastern Factory and Warehouse, Middletown, N. Y.



Eight-drawer Linotype Matrix Cabinet.

THE ROLL-CURTAIN FRONT is provided with a first-class lock, and when the cabinet is closed the contents are in dust-proof compartments where they are perfectly safe. With each drawer we furnish six metal slugs, as shown in the

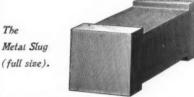


illustration. These slugs can be used at the ends of matrix lines or for dividing special characters which are not always required.

Full descriptive circular and price list of these cabinets furnished on application. Write for particulars.

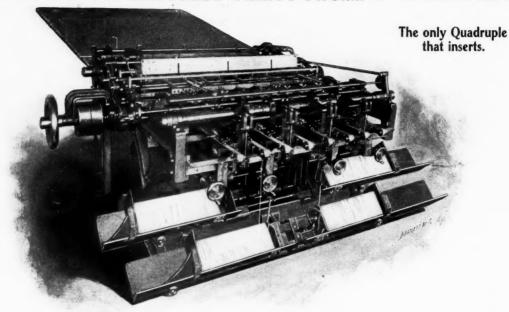
Remember us when you want anything in the line of

## Wood Type or Wood Goods.

Our line was never so complete and the quality never so high. For sale by all supply houses and dealers.

ASK FOR HAMILTON GOODS. LOOK FOR OUR STAMP; IT IS A GUARANTY OF EXCELLENCE.

# DEXTER QUADRUPLE SIXTEEN AND FOLDER



NEW YORK-127 DUANE STREET CHICAGO-315 DEARBORN STREET LONDON-46 FARRINGDON STREET

### DEXTER FOLDER COMPANY PEARL RIVER, N.Y.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA, MAIN BUILDING, R. 12

The Emmerich

Thirty million money orders, amounting to \$210,000,000, were issued last year. At an average fee of five cents, this implies a revenue of \$1,500,000 to the Government. As a matter of fact, the profit in money orders last year is said to have been \$750,000. The express companies certainly did not make less; so that a net revenue of \$1,500,000 was collected, on exchange with the banks might have furnished. As there are at least 15,000 commercial banking institutions in the United States, the loss averages \$100 per bank.

IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT that all of the above money and express orders were numbered with the celebrated WETTER Numbering Machines, which are largely

There are upwards of 10,000 Wetter Numbering Machines now in use throughout America, a record held by no other numbering machine. Is this not a positive proof of their superiority? Another peculiarity about the Wetter Machines is that they are never returned—they stay where they go. The reason is that they are built to give complete satisfaction and never fail to do so. They will outlast in hard wear any other numbering machine offered anywhere at any price.

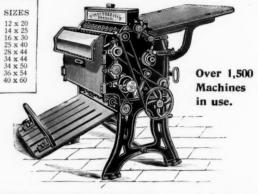
### JOSEPH WETTER & CO.

515 to 521 Kent Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.

used in all Government departments.

# Bronzing and **Dusting Machine**

**Improved** 



SPECIAL BRONZING MACHINES are made for bronzing heavy paper stock, such as Photograph Mounts, Mats, etc. We also manufacture an excellent Roughing Machine, for embossing tablet covers, etc.

### EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR, 191-193 Worth St., NEW YORK,

Write for Prices and particulars.

Established 1885.



THE LEADING TRADE JOURNAL OF THE WORLD IN THE PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

Vol. XXIV. No. 2.

### CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1899.

### ESTABLISHING A NEWSPAPER.

BY O. F. BYXBEE.

As a heading for a series of papers covering every phase of the starting and developing of a newspaper property the above line is chosen advisedly. To start a newspaper is easy, but to establish it is quite a different matter—a much deeper subject. To establish anything—a newspaper for example—is to originate and secure its permanent existence, or to set it in a place and make it stable there. Accordingly, I shall endeavor to treat in a complete and practical manner every detail entering into the establishing of a newspaper in all that the term implies.

NO. I.— CHOOSING A FIELD.

That ignis fatuus, the "long-felt want," has ruined many a man. He no sooner gets his paper well started than he discovers that the want has been felt much harder and much longer in some other community, and has quite disappeared from his own. I doubt if there is a dozen people in any town in this country that ever felt an overwhelming desire for a newspaper—a feeling akin to this may come afterward when a wide-awake journal has grown up in their midst and they ask, "How did we ever get along without it?"

Another mistake frequently made is supposing that because a town has a thousand or more population and has no newspaper it is sufficient argument that here is a field. There are towns of less than this that are very good fields, and there are towns of many more in which earnest, capable publishers have been unable to pay expenses. The fields without newspapers are scarce, very scarce, but, on the other hand, there are localities now occupied by more or less dead journals that have great possibilities. In choosing a field it is far better to search out one of these publications and buy the plant than to attempt to start an opposition paper, as it frequently occurs that an apparently dead publisher is only sleeping and needs but the stimulus of competition to awaken him to renewed energy and develop him into a formidable rival. Then, too, he will be found to have any number of friends who heretofore have not had occasion to assert themselves, but who will now say, "One paper is enough for this town; I am going to stand by Jones."

Again, the unsupported statement of a few men (with political aspirations, perhaps) that they believe there is ample room for another newspaper in a town or city already supplied with one or more, is not a sufficient guarantee upon which to launch a new venture. It is easy to be led wrong by the arguments of such men.

Therefore, I say buy if you can; start new if you must.

But, you reply, this statement practically nullifies my intention, as I begin describing how to start a newspaper by saying, "Don't start it." No; the pilot who would successfully guide a ship through a narrow channel into deep water must first be familiar with the rocks and shoals.

I like to get at the exact meaning of a phrase, so there can be no misunderstanding. Now, a field, as here used, is a locality where there is an unrestricted opportunity for action or achievement. There should be something more than a cursory glance at the town itself and the figures indicating its population. There must be a thorough investigation of the territory surrounding it within a radius of at least a dozen or fifteen miles. Ascertain what portion of this territory comes in competition with established journals in other towns, and how thoroughly these papers as well as those in the contemplated location are covering it. Visit these settlements, talk with the postmasters and business men or farmers, and endeavor to get some estimate of the proportion of families already supplied with local papers and the satisfaction they are giving. This is a broad work and an important one, and can not be accomplished in a day and not properly in a week. The old proverb, "Haste makes waste,"

applies most aptly here, and it is much better to take time to be sure than to jump at conclusions and be sorry. In your own town there should be a close inquiry into everything that is liable to affect your prosperity, and any adverse intimations or insinuations thoroughly investigated. From the information thus gained you can make estimates of the probable outcome of the new venture. And now you are at a point where it is easy to be deceived—easy to deceive yourself. First, you are to estimate the probable circulation—a most difficult task. It is not what you ought to do, nor what you think you can do, but what you are certain of doing after examining the field that must

that a county seat is the best location for a newspaper. This may be true, but there is hardly a county seat in this country, except a few in the West of less than 1,000 population, that is not amply supplied, and the only way to successfully locate in one of these places is to buy, not to start. A few figures concerning these towns are of value in estimating probable circulation. Taking a line of States extending in a nearly continuous line across the continent — Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Kansas, Utah, California—it is found, according to a reliable newspaper directory, that in county seats of less than 25,000 population the average number of copies printed by the paper with the largest circulation is



Photo by A. H. McQuilk:
AGRICULTURE, NAVIGATION AND MANUFACTURES — ASHEVILLE, N. C.

form the basis of this estimate. In the same manner figure your probable income from advertising, and in every case put down the lowest figure of which you are confident. Against these figures you will place the expense of conducting a paper carrying the amount of advertising you feel certain of securing and printing the number of copies you are sure will be needed, but here the process is reversed - don't go too low! The greatest expense arrived at by any reasonable process of figuring will not be too high. Joseph Downey, one of Chicago's wealthiest contractors, sums up this in one of his business maxims when he says: "Figure what the lowest return will be in a business proposition with all things unfavorable. If matters turn out favorably you can stand the prosperity that follows." There is a general belief among newspaper men

equal to 46 per cent of the average population of the various towns in Massachusetts, 69 per cent in New York, 68 in Illinois, 126 in Kansas, 44 in Utah, and 61 in California. There are a number of county seats in Kansas with a few hundred people that can boast of papers of more than 1,000 circulation. From these figures it would appear that the Middle-West is the best section of the country in which to start a paper; yet against this must be taken into consideration the fact that these same county seats have one paper for every 3,537 people in Massachusetts, one for every 1,103 in New York, 1,047 in Illinois, 556 in Kansas, 1,687 in Utah, and 880 in California. From these latter figures it appears that there is more room for newspapers in the East. Thus it resolves itself into the question of which is easier - to overcome the conservatism of New

Englanders or to compete with papers in the crowded West. This the prospective publisher must decide for himself, according to which task he is best fitted.

Every large city attracts business from surrounding towns within a radius of from ten to twenty-five miles, and the chances for success for a paper started within this territory are comparatively small. The idea that a paper will secure enough city advertising to make it a prosperous venture is fallacious. The publisher who caters to this plan is always at loggerheads with his home merchants and loses much business with them. Then, too, circulation is much hampered by competition with the city dailies.

All things considered, the best place to start a newspaper - daily or weekly - is in a town that commands the trade of surrounding communities, not one whose people go elsewhere to trade; but consider every condition most thoroughly before starting a daily paper in a town of less than 5,000 or a weekly in a town of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

I have here outlined the best field for starting a newspaper; in succeeding papers I shall set forth the policy to be pursued in establishing it in such a field, or, mayhap, in a less promising one.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF WORDS.\*

NO. XXVI.-BY F. HORACE TEALL.

CCORDING to prevalent usage, strictly differ-A control of "shall" and "will" as auxiliaries, or even unambiguous statements of their different applications, seem to be impossible. Alfred Ayres says, "The proper use of 'shall' and 'will' can much better be learned from example than from precept." As the words are sufficiently explained in the dictionaries, citation of the note given with "shall" in the Standard Dictionary as to their differentiation may suffice to show the present writer's preference. Much fuller explanation is given in the Century Dictionary, and it seems to be reasonably accurate; but it can not be quoted here. The Standard says: "'Shall' and 'will' are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows: I shall; thou wilt; he will; we shall; you will; they will. As auxiliaries expressing a determination, threat, command, or permission, their use oin Trenton, New Jersey, where the uses of "shall" is precisely the opposite, as follows: I will; thou shalt; he shall; we will; you shall; they shall." Of course this quotation does not cover all uses of the words; but it shows the nature of their departure from preservation of distinct meaning, and that is the extent of the intention in this writing. For full treatment, the reader must be referred to the dictionaries, and all that need be added here is that other uses are such as follow naturally from those shown in the quotation.

Adherence to the distinctions prescribed by usage

seems advisable, but the advice may be accompanied with a warning and with citations of differing opinions as to the status of the words. The warning is against undue punctiliousness in the matter of conforming to custom. Undoubtedly, severity of effort after strict conformity to rule has often resulted in real transgression; for it should be remembered, and often is not, that "simple futurity" refers to expressions with no element of determination or promise. In expressing intention as governed by volition, it is right to say, "I will go," "I will do," etc. It is only when speaking simply of something that is to take place, without direct reference to volition or determination - though determination must necessarily often precede knowledge — that "shall" must be used. Thus we should say, "I shall be there soon," "We shall miss you," etc. In many instances the speaker is the only person who can be sure that the word used is the right one, and little doubt is possible that criticism has been often uttered, or at least felt, unjustly.

One opinion as to the need of close study of these words was expressed by William Cobbett in 1818, in his Grammar, composed of letters to a boy fourteen years old, as follows: "I need not dwell here on the uses of will, shall, may, might, should, would, can, could, and must; which uses, various as they are, are as well known to us all as the uses of our teeth and our noses; and to misapply which words argues not only a deficiency in the reasoning faculties, but also a deficiency in instinctive discrimination. I will not, my dear James, in imitation of the learned doctors, pester you with a philological examination into the origin and properties of words with regard to the use of which, if you were to commit an error in conversation, your brother Richard, who is four years old, would instantly put you right." Here Cobbett was at fault, mainly in assuming that the reasoning faculties are adequate in themselves, whereas they must have rules to work with. After thorough learning of rules - or (which amounts to the same thing in effect) acquiring the habit through imitation of correct example - instinctive discrimination might be expected.

Another opinion is evidently held by those who choose the subjects for study in the normal school and "will" are special subjects in two school years. Evidence of need of such training may be found in abundance in literature. For example, in a book on physiology the following occurs: "Embryology we will touch on only when it bears in an important way on the same two subjects. Classification we shall not touch at all except in the indirect way explained above." Of course the auxiliary verb should be the same in both sentences.

Mr. G. P. Marsh, in his "Lectures on the English Language," expressed an opinion worthy of careful consideration. He said: "I shall, you will, and he

<sup>\*</sup>Copyrighted, 1897, by F. Horace Teall. All rights reserved.

will are generally simply futures, predictions; and 'will' and 'shall' are true auxiliaries. I will, you shall, and he shall are expressions of determination; and 'will' and 'shall' are not true auxiliaries. No very satisfactory explanation of a distinction apparently so arbitrary has been given, though some ingenious suggestions as to the origin of it have been offered; but, whatever foundation may once have existed for this nicety, it now answers no intellectual purpose. In Scotland, and in many parts of the United States, 'will' and 'shall' are confounded,



Photo by H. L. Grant, Oakland, M

LISTENING TO THE BIRDS

or at least not employed according to the established English usage. There is little risk in predicting that at no very distant day this verbal quibble will disappear, and that one of the auxiliaries will be employed with all persons of the nominative, exclusively as the sign of the future, and the other only as an expression of purpose or authority. To persons accustomed to be scrupulous in the use of these words, the confusion or irregular employment of them is one of the most disagreeable of all departures from the English idiom; but as the subtlety in question serves no end but to embarrass, the rejection of it, accompanied with a constant distinction in meaning between the two words, must be deemed not a corruption, but a rational improvement."

The Standard Dictionary says that in the United States "shall" is being supplanted by "will." Such a statement is hardly susceptible of proof, and may be simply another way of making the common asser-

tion that confusion of the words is more frequent in the United States than in England. Even this assertion may not have better foundation than another that recently has been proved untrue, namely, that Englishmen do not use "rare" as Americans do, as in the phrase "rare meat." An interesting remark on this subject is the following, from "An Old English Grammar and Exercise Book" (that is, grammar of Old English, not an old book, but one published in 1896), by C. Alphonso Smith, professor of English in the Louisiana State University: "The modern English use of 'shall' only with the first person and 'will' only with the second and third, to express simple futurity, was wholly unknown even in Shakespeare's day. The elaborate distinctions drawn between these words by modern grammarians are not only cumbersome and foreign to the genius of English, but equally lacking in psychological basis."

Modern grammarians do make the distinctions mentioned, and in so doing they record accurately the distinctions prevalent in usage; but it seems possible that at some time the words may become established in usage that will conform to their real meanings.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### BOOKBINDING FOR PRINTERS.

NO. IV.—BY A BINDER.

FOLDING.

IN the days of hand-made things, and paper not wholly gone, but nearly so, the vat man, dipping his mold and catching up enough of the pulp, by a skilful shake spread it evenly to the deckle's edge; then, as the water dripped away through the fine wire mesh, turned the barely formed paper out on the sheet of felt. In those days paper was made in a few conventional sizes, variously designated royal, demi and crown, demi 8vo post and foolscap. And when a book was to be printed a selection had to be made from these sizes; thus, if a folio imposition was decided upon, the most economical size of paper would be used. In this way it came that book sizes were named from the sheet of paper used and the number of pages to a signature. The sheet printed two pages on a side became a folio book; four pages to a side became a quarto; eight pages to a side, an octavo, and twelve pages on each side, a 12mo. But now that paper is made in a web and sold by the inch to any size that may please the purchaser, even going so far as to imitate the deckle edges of hand-made paper, book sizes have lost their identity and are known simply by their similarity to the old sizes, no significance being attached to the size of the unprinted paper or the number of pages to a signature. For instance, our illustrated weeklies are folio size and yet are printed four and eight pages to a side; and the popular 12mo is universally printed in sixteens with eight pages to each side, and often in thirty-twos, the old-fashioned 12mo imposition being

almost obsolete, as it increases the work of folding. Among the early printers the folio and quarto sizes were in the greatest favor, because it allowed for the large-sized type then in use.

When a job is received from the printer, the first operation of bookbinding is to fold the flat sheets preparatory to the sewing or wire-stitching as the case may be. In the large binderies that turn out from five to ten thousand books per day, they are first taken to the sheetroom, where the sheet man, who must thoroughly understand his business, is in charge. Here the bundles are opened up and the sheets piled evenly on low platforms, tabulated, and an entry made in the book devoted to their care. They may remain here for a day, or five years - as is frequently the case. This storage of sheets is a source of great annoyance and expense to the binder. The Bookbinders' Association recently attempted to fix a charge for sheets stored over a year; but the severe competition seems to have nullified its effort. In the sheetroom is placed the large sheet cutter that cuts the sheets to the proper size for folding.

While edition work is mostly folded by machine, many books are of necessity folded by hand, and a large share of work will continue to be folded by the deft-fingered girls who work with such rapidity and accuracy, for it is a peculiar fact that hand-folding is always more accurate and in better register than that of a folding machine. Many binders doing a substantial business, because their work is miscellaneous, contrive to get along without machine folding.

Publishers of the so-called popular editions generally bind a portion of their books in leather, in which case it is the common practice to send all their sheets to the cloth binder, who will fold, gather, collate, and even sew the whole edition, and then send to the extra binder in this semi-completed state the quota of each title designated for extra binding; the publisher thereby securing a lower price and the extra binder escaping a part of the work from which he is only too happy to be relieved.

The operation of hand book-folding is simple enough, only requiring a woman's dexterity and a natural adaptability for the work. Pay by piecework is absolutely essential to folding, either by hand or machine, as it is only by this incentive that a girl's greatest capacity is to be obtained. Of course, there is the exception in the case of very old rebinding and the careful work required in the shop of an art binder.

The price for folding is modified by many things. For instance, a slippery, highly calendered paper makes slower work, and the folder, either by hand or machine, will demand higher pay. The same is the case with a clay-coated half-tone paper, which is apt to give the binder more trouble than any other. A

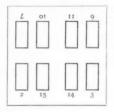
binder has a right to demand of the printer such imposition as will fold most readily. As much as possible the grain of paper should run from top to bottom of the page, and in the case of coated stock this is almost imperative, as a binder may here lose the whole profit of his job and then have nothing to



FOLDING BY HAND.

show for it, as a grain running across the page is almost certain to buckle at the back of the book where the leaves are sewn.

For hand-folding a limited number of the sheets are piled before the operator, with the first page of the signature down, and page 3 at the extreme right hand. To illustrate, we will follow the operation of hand-folding a 12mo sheet 15¼ by 20½, printed



in sixteens. With a movement of the folder—a piece of bone or wood similar to a paper-knife—the pile of paper is fanned out slightly toward the right and downward at the right-hand corner, so as to come readily to the folder's hand, one sheet at a

time. Now, the top sheet is folded in half from right to left, passing the corner from the right hand to the left hand, and while the left hand, by bending up the corner slightly, adjusts the fold in exact register, the right hand with a quick motion - holding the folder all the time — creases the sheet down the back, starting from the bottom to top and then returning to the center of the fold, where the folding-stick rests for an instant while the left hand reaches over to the bottom of page 12, which is furthest from the operator, and using the foldingstick to bend the doubled sheet against, brings page 12 over and registers it on page 13. Then the last fold, page 9 on page 8, is quickly made and the folding stick brought heavily down the back. The folds must all be made sharp and straight, else the binding will be spoiled at the very beginning. On an



NOON IN CHUNN'S COVE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Photo by A. H. McQuilkin.

ordinary paper a girl will be paid 3 cents per hundred signatures of this size, averaging about 3,000 signatures per day. A competent hand-folder's pay will be about \$6 per week. In the illustration on the preceding page the girl is adjusting the stick as she brings the sheet over for the second fold.

If the binder receives a job that has been printed on the other side of the Atlantic, he will find that the flat sheets have already been collated into complete books, so that the folder, instead of having placed before her a pile of sheets all alike, has the signatures in rotation. This makes an entirely different proposition, that must be figured on a basis of time-

work. The folder proceeds with the utmost care, completing one book after another, and in some cases, if the sheet is in double sixteens, first folding the sheet and cutting with the folding-stick.

The old-fashioned 12mo

The old-fashioned 12mo was printed and is now at times folded with twelve pages on each side. Before folding, the last four pages,

10, 15, 14, 11, are cut off. The remainder of the sheet, having eight pages on each side, is folded the same as a sixteen, already described. Then the small piece is folded twice, page 11 on page 10 and page 13 on page 12, and then inserted in the center

fold of the larger sheet between pages 8 and 17. There is a folding machine built, so convertible as to handle a sheet of this imposition, cutting off the small piece, folding both and inserting the smaller fold as the larger drops into the shoo-fly.

(To be continued.)

### LARGEST SIZES OF TYPE TO PURCHASE.

A subscriber who is establishing himself in the printing business in East Boston, Massachusetts, asks this question of The Inland Printer readers and hopes to receive responses for publication next month. Thus: "In a business doing commercial and bank printing, and where \$100 is to be expended in job type, beginning at, say, 5-point, how high should I run in size? The foundries make 72-point, and sometimes higher, and as my capital is limited, should not like to get types that I would rarely use. I hope you will put this question in October number, as I would like to get an answer in November number sure."

### "DON'T TAKE WATER."

They were talking at the Metropolitan Club the other night about the hard-fighting and hard-drinking old generals of the American army in its early days, and some stories of old General Abercrombie, "who never tasted water," went around. "My father," said one of the members, "once asked General Abercrombie why it was that he had such a natural distaste for water. 'I'll tell you of an incident that'll help to explain it,' was the frank old soldier's reply. 'A good many years ago, I was crossing the great Continental divide. It was colder than Greenland. In one of my saddle pockets I had a jug of whisky, and in the other a jug of water. Well, it was so cold that the jug of water froze up and busted. Supposing it had been inside of me!'"—Washington Post.



Overlay by the Dittman process.

Photo by A. H. Plecker, Lynchburg, Va.



Overlay by the Dittman proces

LE LION AMOUREUX (LION IN LOVE).

Halftone from steel engraving, by
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A. H. McQuilkin, Editor.

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VOL. XXIV.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

No. 2.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

Subscribers and others having questions they desire answered by letter or through The Inland Printer should place such queries on separate sheets of paper, and not include them in business letters intended for the subscription department. If so written they can be sent with business letters, but it is better to forward them under separate cover, marking plainly on outside of envelope the name of department under which answer is expected. Read paragraph at the beginning of each department head for particulars. Letters asking reply by mail should be accompanied by stamp. The large amount of correspondence reaching this office makes compliance with these requests absolutely necessary.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two Dollars per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, 20 cents each.

Subscriptions may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. WE CANNOT USE CHECKS ON LOCAL BANKS UNLESS EXCHANGE IS ADDED; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, three dollars and twenty cents, or thirteen shillings two pence, per annum, in advance. Make toreign money orders payable to Henry O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps accepted, and no attention will be paid to postal-card requests for free samples.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of The Inland Printer as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

In order to protect the interests of purchasers, advertisers of novelties, advertising devices, and all cash-with-order goods, are required to satisfy the management of this journal of their intention to honestly fulfill the offers in their advertisements, and to that end samples of the thing or things advertised must accompany the application for advertising space.

The Inland Printer reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

The Inland Printer may be obtained at retail from, and subscriptions will be received by, all newsdealers and type founders throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible newsdealers who do not keep it on sale.

### FOREIGN AGENTS.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCov, Phœnix Works, Phœnix Place, London, W. C., England. W. C. Horne, 5 Torrens street, City Road, London, E. C., England. John Haddon & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet street, London, E. C., England.

Raithey, Lawrence & Co. (Limited), Queen street, Leicester, England, and I Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England.

Alex. Cowan & Sons (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

F. T. Wimele & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Herrere Baillie & Co., 39 Clarence street, Wellington, New Zealand.

G. Hedeler, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsie, Germany.

A. W. Perrose & Co., 44 Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris, France.

James G. Mosson, 12 Neustrasse, Riga, Russia.

John Dickinson & Co. (Limited), Capetown and Johannesburg, South

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

PRINTERS should insist upon getting better prices for work. Recent advances in the prices of paper stock will otherwise rob them of all profit.

THERE is something wrong with the bindery that is not busy nowadays. Every part of the business seems to be working overtime turning out tons of literature. What the public does with the pabulum is a mystery.

'UCCESSFUL practical bookbinders are generally Successful practical dookbillders are generally self-made men, yet it is discouraging to see the business being capitalized and controlled by bankers and syndicates. The small binders seem to be every day growing fewer, succumbing to the rigors of our twentieth century competition.

HE influence of THE INLAND PRINTER is well regarded by a large printing and publishing firm in Atlanta, Georgia, which has every reference to their establishment in The Inland Printer pages carefully marked and the copies suitably displayed on the counter for the inspection of visitors.

GUILELESS storekeeper in one of the Southern States was shown the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER by the editor of the local paper. Looking through the pages with growing admiration, he remarked: "That's a mighty fine book. Two dollars, did you say? Do they get it out every year?"

DISPOSITION to adopt means to offset the A encroachment of the publishing houses on the business of the bookbinders is indicated in the incorporation of the W. L. Allison Company, New York, with such men on the board of directors as Enoch Morgan, Judge Taintor, etc., who are all interested in large binderies.

HE heavy demand for gold leaf this fall has given the gold beaters an opportunity they were quick to grasp, and jumped the price of gold 75 cents a pack. The price of millboard has also advanced, and paper quotations do not hold, owing to the steady advances in that quarter. Will the binders dare to advance their prices?

THE nine-hour day comes into operation on November 21. A year ago the bookbinders concurred in the agreement made between the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union. Now the bookbinders are murmuring against the shorter workday being enforced at this time of the year at the very height of their business activity. Eight hours in the summer and ten hours in the winter, they claim, would be better suited to the exigencies of the trade.

# THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH PORTRAITS AND NAMES.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found the abstract of an important decision rendered by the Michigan Supreme Court, which has ruled adversely against the claim that no person has a right to print or circulate pictures of another without his consent, or where by reason of his celebrity, the public has an interest in him. The decision is a very important one to the publisher and printer.

# THE EDITORIAL CONTROL OF "THE INLAND PRINTER,"

A STATEMENT by the New York correspondent of the Typographical Journal in its October issue, to the effect that A. H. McQuilkin, editor of The Inland Printer, proposed resigning that position on account of ill health, requires contradiction, as no such action has been or is contemplated. On the contrary, The Inland Printer is being actively conducted by Mr. A. H. McQuilkin, who has in preparation plans to further widen the scope and influence of the paper. Further than the fact that Mr. McQuilkin has been forced to sojourn in the South for a time, owing to a throat affection, the rumor of the correspondent of the Typographical Journal has no foundation.

### THE NEW YORK TYPOTHETAE BOOMING.

HE Typothetæ of New York elected five new members at its September meeting, and made arrangements for holding a series of evening meetings and dinners the coming fall and winter. At this writing the first of these is slated for October 17, and papers are to be read by Theo. L. De Vinne, Paul Nathan and Joseph J. Little. A considerable number of master printers, not members of the Typothetæ, are to be present, and a discussion of the papers will be invited. The committee in charge of the affairs consists of E. Parke Coby, J. Clyde Oswald and Robert L. Stillson. It is thought that these gatherings should do much to promote social intercourse between the master printers of New York, and bring them closer together in the matter of maintaining prices, which have suffered so much from competition.

### THE WORTH OR VALUE OF A FOREMAN.

A LETTER of inquiry from a printer in Vermont asks: "What points must an employer consider to determine the value or worth of his foreman?" This question is difficult to answer unconditionally. There are some printers who are excellent workmen but who have no administrative or executive ability, and there are some men who have fine executive ability but who are not first-class printers. There are grades and modifications of these two types. In a small office the services of the superior printer is most needed. In the large

office the man of executive force is most in demand. Skill in the arts does not necessarily imply large mental grasp, a good knowledge of human nature, toleration with firmness and decision, impartiality without insensibility, and discipline without oppression. These qualifications are desirable in a foreman of a large printing office, and for other offices the employer should adjust the foreman to the needs of the establishment. The value of a foreman or any workman can hardly be adjusted according to present-day practice on a system of percentages. If a foreman is satisfactory and the work of the office progresses well under his management after a few weeks' trial, there are two methods of determining his wage: First, by calculating how much the business can afford to pay him; or second, how little he can afford to take.

### "THE FALLACY OF FILLERS."

THE prize offer of George H. Benedict, Chicago, for an expression of views regarding the taking of orders for printing and electrotyping at less than cost, or at a figure so near cost that profit would be an unknown quantity, made in THE INLAND PRINTER in February, 1899, brought forth a number of responses, and the articles winning prizes have already been published in the magazine. So confident was Mr. Benedict of the advantage of education along this particular line that he had printed at some expense 5,000 pamphlets embodying the four prize essays, to be sent to the trade. Quite a number of these were distributed at the recent meeting of the United Typothetæ, and were received with much favor by numbers of the delegates present; but others did not seem to realize the value of the arguments set forth in the articles, possibly because they did not have time to consider them. Since the Typothetæ meeting has become a thing of the past, however, and those in attendance have had a chance to look over the literature carried home, numbers of the members begin to speak very encouragingly of the pamphlet and of the good which can be accomplished by the wide dissemination of such printed matter. Among the letters received by Mr. Benedict is the following from Mr. H. R. King, of the King-Fowle-McGee Company, printers and binders, Milwaukee. Mr. King says:

"I have just received a copy, 'The Fallacy of Fillers,' by your honorable self, and of all the literature that has been issued since my time, thirty-five years, I do not know of anything that strikes home more than this.

"For the past year I have been laboring with my colaborers in the field of Job to prevent this fallacy, but I am free to acknowledge with but very little success. There is no question in my mind but that this matter of figuring on other people's figures is one of the greatest banes to success in the printing business, and I have always made it a practise never

to figure on another man's estimate. As a consequence, of course, I have lost a great amount of work that might just as well have been profitable. In my opinion, there is just so much printing to be done under the present system and no more, and if the printers would be as particular about turning out good work as they are in getting orders, there would be much more printing done, as it accomplishes its object, and make gains for the investor many times over what it does at present, with the cheap, shop-slop work that is being turned loose on an unsuspecting public.

"You have my sincere and most hearty thanks for this issue, and, if it is not asking too much of you, you can send me twenty-five or thirty copies of this book. I would like to use them to our mutual advantage."

The truths in this pamphlet apply with equal force to any line of trade, and Mr. Benedict is thinking seriously of continuing the missionary work for the betterment of trade conditions by issuing a revised edition intended to apply to any line of trade now in existence.

### PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.

SOME misunderstanding and confusion seem to have arisen in the use of the private mailing cards authorized by act of Congress in May, 1898. Printers and others have sent out cards varying in size, weight and color from the original specifications, but bearing upon the face the words: "Private Mailing Card, authorized by Act of Congress May 19, 1898." These have been held up in the post-office, and annoyance and delay caused customers when, if printers fully understood the law, the trouble could have been avoided. The regulations referring to private postal cards read:

The size must not be greater than 31/4 inches by 51/2 inches. In weight, the regulations specify that they must weigh about six pounds and three ounces to the thousand. In color they must either be white, cream, light gray or light buff. On the address side is required to be written, or printed, the words, "Private Mailing Card, authorized by Act of Congress May 19, 1898," and in the upper right-hand corner must be left a space with the words "Place a stamp here"; this to be covered with a stamp when card is mailed. In the lower left-hand corner the following words should be printed: "This side is exclusively for the address." Nothing else than the superscription, which may be either in writing or in print, but which must be limited to the name and address, and, if desired, the occupation or business of the addressee, briefly stated, is allowable on the address side. In all other respects the same regulations that govern a United States postal card govern a private postal card.

With directions as explicit as this, it would seem that no mistakes should be made, but the following order, issued by the Postmaster-General on August 22, indicates otherwise: "The use of the words 'Private Mailing Card' on printed matter or cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by the Departmental Order No. 354, of June 23,

1899 — provided for by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898 — is unauthorized, and the cause of confusion in the mails. Postmasters and the public are informed that the use of those words on matter which does not conform to the conditions of the authorized 'Private Mailing Card' is held to render such matter unmailable."

If cards of larger size are used, intended to bear no writing except the address, they can be printed both sides and mailed for 1 cent, but should not carry the words "Private Mailing Card, authorized by Act of Congress May 19, 1898."

### THE INDICTMENT OF THE CHICAGO PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

HERE has been considerable stir in the ranks of the Chicago Photo-Engravers' Association owing to the action of William Hughes, the publisher of the Engraver and Electrotyper, in causing the arrest of several prominent Chicago engravers, together with an attorney, Mr. William Brewster, of St. Paul, who was in Chicago with the intention of forming some agreement or combination among the engravers whereby the ruinous cutting of rates could be stopped. The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and of conspiring to "do an illegal act injurious to public trade, namely, agreeing to fix and regulate prices on half-tone plates and process etchings on zinc," was the ground for the arrests. The law under which the members of the association were arrested is the anti-trust law of Illinois, which applies to all corporations, both foreign and domestic, transacting business in that State. The law reads: "Any combination to regulate or fix the price of any article, or to limit the amount produced or sold, is declared a conspiracy to defraud, and subjects the offender to indictment and punishment. (Provided that in the mining, manufacture or production of articles of merchandise, the cost of which is plainly made up of wages, it shall not be unlawful to enter into joint arrangements, the principal object or effect of which is to maintain or increase wages.) This exception does not exempt corporations from filing annual affidavits as provided by law. The penalty for entering into combination is: For first offense, a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000; second offense, not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000; third offense, not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000. For every subsequent offense, \$15,000. Also imprisonment in county jail."

The trial, which was set for August 28, amounted to nothing but a fizzle, but put the engravers to considerable trouble and expense. Hughes took a *nolle prosse*, allowing him the privilege of reopening the case at some future time. Since that time the leading members of all the photo-engraving firms in the association have been indicted by the grand jury, and the cases will shortly come up. As will be noted by the law quoted above, the penalty is

extremely severe, but even if the cases are won by the engravers, they will be put to much annoyance and inconvenience in defending themselves.

It is asserted that Mr. Hughes has taken an aggressive course simply to annoy the engravers on account of some personal grievances he has had with them in times gone by. The ridiculousness of the charge is admitted on all sides, and Mr. Hughes will have difficulty in establishing the fact that the engravers have violated the anti-trust laws of Illinois in endeavoring to keep their prices at a point that would enable them to pay the very liberal salaries to their employes which they are at present doing, and at the same time make a fair living profit on their investments. In a line of business such as photo-engraving, the cost of which is mainly made up of wages, it would appear that a joint arrangement for protecting interests of the workingmen as well as the employer would not be a violation of the law. There has certainly been no complaint on the part of users of engravings that firms in that line of trade were getting together in an attempt to squeeze them, and Mr. Hughes will find, before he gets through with this matter, that the point he makes was not well taken.

### FOR OUR TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

M ENTAL hunger, the hunger for news, is peculiarly acute among the people of America, and when this hunger is accentuated by an absence from home and the hardships of soldiering it assumes proportions that it is only possible for an American citizen to appreciate. The following letter, therefore, will, it is hoped, be productive of some concentrated effort on the part of our readers to furnish the troops in the Philippines with reading matter:

CANDABA, LUZON, P. I., August 21, 1899.

The Inland Printer:

GENTLEMEN, - I have a strange request to make of you, but one that I feel sure you will grant. Over here there are many Americans fighting for the Stars and Stripes and suffering privation and hardship. But one thing that would eliminate many discomforts would be reading matter. American papers and periodicals are scarce and difficult to obtain and we who fight the battles do not see them in print for many months and ofttimes not at all. As a former newspaper man I know that every newspaper office has bushels of exchanges which are rapidly glanced over and consigned to oblivion. If you will, perhaps, give us a little space in your far-reaching journal, asking the newspaper craft to help us out you will gain the unbounded gratitude of both officers and men. We have men from all sections of the United States, and men of almost every craft and profession, and I am sure that you will do something for us. Dailies, weeklies, magazines, scientific, religious and trades journals, anything and everything will be gratefully received with thought and remembrance of the donors. Thanking you in advance for your efforts, I have the honor to remain,

Yours very sincerely, EDWARD O'BRIEN, Corporal, I Company, 22d U. S. Infantry,

Luzon, P. I.

Note.—I will endeavor to act as distributor for troops in my vicinity.—E. O'B.

### ESTABLISHING A NEWSPAPER.

THE present number of The Inland Printer introduces the first of a series of practical articles on newspaper-making by Mr. O. F. Byxbee, which from their clear-cut and concise character can not fail to be of value and interest to our readers. The series will be in consecutive order as follows:

- I. Choosing a Field.
- II. Selecting a Building and Its Location.
- III. Choosing a Title, Arranging Size and Number of Pages, and Price.
- IV. Ready-Print, Plates, or All Home Production.
- V. Buying Material.
  - 1. Size and Quantity of Body Letter.
  - 2. Style and Quantity of Ad. Type.
  - 3. The Press Its Make and Price.
  - Miscellaneous Requirements for Composing and Press Rooms.
  - 5. Arrangement of Composing-room.
- VI. Business Office Fixtures and Arrangement.
- VII. Requirements of Mailing Department.
- VIII. Fixtures and Arrangement of Editorial Rooms
- IX. Bookkeeping and Office Management.
- X. Handling the News.
  - 1. Reportorial Force and Its Work.
  - 2. Procuring and Interesting Correspondents.
  - 3. Rules for Reporters and Correspondents.
  - 4. Make-up of the Paper.
- XI. Circulation.
  - 1. Procuring Subscribers.
  - 2. Keeping Subscribers.
  - 3. Collecting Subscriptions.
  - 4. Handling Circulation.
- XII. Advertising.
  - 1. Rate Card.
  - 2. Procuring Advertising.
  - 3. Make-up and Display.
- XIII. Various Successful Schemes for Advertising a Newspaper.
- XIV. Special Editions.

### THE PRINTER'S SCHOOLMASTER.

Mr. Darius McLean, of Detroit, Michigan, submits some excellent specimens of half-tone label work embossed in colors, and in connection therewith writes as follows:

"Your postal notice received, and most assuredly I do not want 'my name taken from your books'; the enclosed post-office order and list of my wants are evidence to the fact:

Subscription, Inland Printer	\$2.00
'Drawing for Printers'	2.00
'Vest Pocket Manual for Printers'	.50
'Job Composition' (Ralph)	.50
'Theory of Overlays' (Cochrane)	.10
'Making Ready on Job Presses' (Cochrane)	.10
Cut and Ornament Book	. 25
	\$5.45

and the 5 cents will pay the postage on any specimens of three-color work you may not have any use for. I also enclose a specimen sheet of some work just finished, and in passing judgment just remember the writer never worked five minutes in a printing-office in his life. *All* his printing education has been gotten from The Inland Printer and a few books bought from The Printer."

DISTANCE and surface observation tempt some to wish they were as nicely situated as others, but if all things were known more would be contented. There is a difference between contentment and self-satisfaction.—S. O. E. R.

### REVOLUTION IN COLOR-WORK.

Elsworth E. Flora, of Chicago, has invented two machines for lining or ruling on glass that promise to bring about a revolution in color photography as applied to the production of newspaper supplements in colors.

Mr. Flora was the associate of the late James W. McDonough, discoverer of the color process of photography now controlled by the International Color Photography Company, of Chicago, of which D. K. Tripp is president. It was in the development of this process after the death of Mr. McDon-

be ruled upon the glass viewing and taking screens. To secure this ruling Mr. Flora invented what are called the vertical and rotary ruling machines. The rotary machine has nine wheels, through which the color inks are fed and ruled upon the glass. Upon this rotary machine fifty-four plates of glass, 8 by 10 inches in size, may be placed and ruled in one hour's time. The plates ruled upon this rotary machine are called "viewing screens," and the number of lines ruled upon them varies from 300 to 600 to the inch.

The development of the process of printing in colors, so that newspapers and magazines may make use of the results



Photo by J. W. Taylor, Chicago

"WON BY A NECK."

ough that Mr. Flora found it necessary, for the success of the work, that machines should be invented which would rule colors upon glass. No such machines existed, and there was a question in the mechanical world if they could be successfully employed. These machines can be so adjusted that 34,000 lines to the inch may be ruled upon glass, and at present they are ruling from 400 to 1,500 lines per inch with a perfectness that has surprised experts who have had the opportunity to study them.

In the working of the processes of color-photography it was found necessary to have mechanisms by which the three cardinal colors of the process—red, green and blue—could

of color-photography, has gone so far that contracts have been made with the Cottrells, of New York, for several color-photography presses, which are to be got out at once.

The experiments so far made by President Dwight K. Tripp and Mr. Flora show that color-photography reproduced on paper will cause a revolution in the art of illustration. They have perfected the paper photograph so that the new rival of the black-and-white photograph is now the color photograph. When the process is applied to the colored supplements of newspapers, not only will the effect be most brilliant, but the expense will be reduced at least one-half.—Fourth Estate.



HELPING MAMA.

THE INLAND PRINTER'S CHILDREN'S PAGE FOR NOVEMBER.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

### RULES OF CAPITALIZATION.

To the Editor: MEDINA, OHIO, October 9, 1899.

I am surprised that Mr. Teall should express any willingness to print "Mississippi River" and equivalent expressions with a small initial for the last word. To follow out the analogy he would have to say Lincoln park, Madison square garden, Red sea, Baffin's bay, Atlantic ocean, and the list might be extended indefinitely. If he speaks of the Pearl River as a Mississippi river, all right, for it belongs to that State, and is a river of Mississippi; but Mississippi River is as much a proper name as North America. The same with counties and streets. Cook County is as much a proper name as Central Park, and Monroe Street is as much the name of a place as Death Valley or New Jersey. There is one school that prints only the first word of firms with a capital; as, New york electrotyping and engraving co. There is no use in combating the wretched fads that are creeping into our literature, since the notorious "Intelligent Compositor" has gained possession of a typesetting machine, and the old proofreader has lost his occupation.

W. P. ROOT.

### MR. THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY EXPLAINS.

To the Editor: St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1899.

On page 53 of the October Inland Printer an editorial shot is taken at the American Pressman for allowing that part of Mr. Stevens' letter, referring to the party making the cut overlays for The Inland Printer: "In dumping it in the wrong place," etc. Will say you are accusing the American Pressman of doing something that we are not responsible for. I beg to inform you that Mr. Stevens is the official correspondent for the New York Pressmen's Union.

responsible for. I beg to inform you that Mr. Stevens is the official correspondent for the New York Pressmen's Union, and the management of the American Pressman has no right to "blue-pencil" anything from an official correspondent, as the union he represents stands sponsor for his writings.

As I do not desire to enter into any unpleasant contro-

Versy with The Inland Printer into any unpleasant controversy with The Inland Printer I take this method of informing you that I have not "dumped it in the wrong place," and that I am no more to blame for what appears over the signature of an official correspondent than The Inland Printer is as to who cuts the overlays for The Henry O. Shepard Company.

Yours very truly,

THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY.

### MORE ABOUT RAGGED-EDGE COMPOSITION.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

My article in your September issue, entitled "Are Printers Slaves to Fashion?" and calling attention to the economy possible in setting body type with a ragged unjustified edge on the right, brought me an interesting letter from Benjamin R. Tucker, a publisher, of 24 Gold street, New York, who believes that he is the real, original and everlastingly persistent instigator of the ragged-edge method of composition. He began the ragged-edge plan in his paper, *Liberty*, in 1894, and has used it ever since on all his publications, including a 355-page book containing a detailed report of

the Zola trial. As a result of his efforts and advocacy, he believes, three or four other papers in the United States and two or three in England, and one typographical journal in Canada are printed on the ragged-edge plan. Two books have also recently appeared from German presses, bearing this same ragged edge.

Mr. Tucker certainly deserves credit for the work that he has done in promoting this method of overcoming justification, and I regret that I did not know these facts before writing the article named. He is very enthusiastic over the matter, and is entitled to the recognition that should come to every pioneer in a good work. However, I do not find that printers generally are at all willing to consider such composition, even for cheap work, and although Mr. Tucker firmly believes that it will furnish the solution of the problem of justification for typesetting machines, I still retain my former opinion that printers never will accept it, even though they might reasonably do so, because it runs so directly contrary to what all of us and the public have been taught to accept as desirable in printing.

CHARLES H. COCHRANE.

### AN OPINION REGARDING CONVICT PRINTING.

To the Editor: Three Rivers, Mich., October 13, 1899.

In the October issue of The Inland Printer there appears an article over the signature of Huntley S. Turner, in which he makes a strong protest against convict printing at ruinous prices. He also wishes to know how to prevent this destructive competition? The question involves many branches, each of which in turn opens up new channels for discussion. But first, is the convict's product any more disastrous to the profession than that of the half-educated, halftaught, and one-idea employer? I have found in various places where I have worked, and, in fact, the same state of affairs exists in our own city today, that the printer so-called, who does work at these prices, away below all other printers, slowly but gradually, like the "calf of olden fables," hangs himself. It is a very irritating thing, indeed, for a progressive and intelligent printer to stand and name a customer a price - a legitimate, profit-sharing price - and have him in reply tell you that Smith, down the street, will do it for \$1 less, but if you will meet him you can have the job.

It is immaterial to this class of customers whether Smith employs skilled mechanics, girls or children; whether Smith ever buys any new type or presses; or whether Smith ever donates a dollar to the public good or not. He wants a job and he wants it cheap. My idea may be a weak one, but I believe the quickest and most effective way to kill Smith is to send him all this class of trade, overload him with work, and eventually by experience, not by instinct, he will awaken to the fact that he is working night and day for the same, and oftentimes not as good a living as his neighbor printer. When such a time arrives, then he will change his course and become a legitimate competitor, through that school of experience which "none but fools attend."

Meanwhile, if you are a good, up-to-date printer, keep right on pushing your business. Secure all possible work at a profit, send all unprofitable work to Smith.

In my present position, I do much of the estimating, and we pride ourselves upon doing good work, always at a profit. It does not worry us when a man leaves our shop with a job because a competitor has underbid us; we generally find that some intelligent customer follows in his footsteps, wishing a good job, and willing to pay a reasonable profit thereon.

So it goes. It is fallacy to worry about such competitors as Smith; folly to spend "wind" in trying to convince a customer that Smith is a detriment to business.

In my opinion it is only a matter of time when the output of such shops as Smith's and the reformatory becomes their trade-mark, and the same will eventually react in the severest manner.

I will admit that the "slow process" of killing off a competitor is a tedious and expensive one, but when it does, it is generally the final "windup," and like the suicide, who is found dead, it is the work of self-destruction, and you are left to then reap the rewards of an honorable battle; left to take Smith's customers and their trade into your business; and last, but not least, you are crowned victorious by all, as coming out with an honorable record and a clear conscience.

Give the cheap printer all the cheap work he can do; overload 1 im; keep all that is profitable yourself, and do not lie awake and worry, for perchance when your "job hook" some day was clean, and your employe putting in his time puttering about the shop, you happened to pass by Smith's and saw them all busy. You do not know but that that very day, Smith's losses were as much a worry to him as your idleness was to you. One thing is certain, while he lost on the work he did, you were the gainer, as your plant experienced no wear and tear while idle. Is my idea a feasible one? I should like to know?

C. K. SMEED.

# THE MERGENTHALER AND THE TYPOGRAPH IN GERMANY — A REPLY.

To the Editor: BERLIN, GERMANY, September 21, 1899.

Our attention has been called to an article headed "The Mergenthaler and the Typograph in Germany," on page 593 in the August issue of your esteemed journal, and we beg to state that most of the statements contained therein are incorrect, as far as the Typograph business is concerned. At any rate, German readers will be surprised to learn that "the Typograph is unknown to the public," in face of the fact that up to this day no less than 117 machines of our improved model (which is on the market for about nine months only) have been delivered, while new orders are being filled at the rate of twenty-five a month.

The reliability of your correspondent, Mr. J. Mayer, however, is best established by his mentioning a number of printers who, "after thorough trials, have discarded the Typograph and declared it unfit for newspaper and book work," for the following are the statements submitted us by the firms upon request, after we had noticed the article in question:

Mr. H. S. Hermann, in Berlin, writes: "In reply to your favor of 16th instant, I beg to state that I have never, either to Mr. Mayer or to any other person, uttered any unfavorable opinion upon the Typograph machine supplied for trial. On the contrary, I was highly pleased with its work, and the work produced by your machine matched very well with ordinary hand composition with which it had to be mixed in our newspaper, and the machine ran without any hitches."

Messrs. Ullstein & Co., in Berlin, emphatically declared that they personally had been highly satisfied with our machines, and certainly had never made a remark of the alleged nature; in fact, the Typographs supplied them for trial had to be withdrawn merely on account of the strong opposition of their case hands, who threatened to stop work if the Typographs were continued.

Mr. DuMont-Schauberg, publisher of the *Cologne Gazette*, writes: "In reply to your favor of yesterday, I beg to state that I have not authorized Mr. Mayer, of the Mergenthaler Company, to publish my opinion on your line-casting machine. This remark was made in the course of a private conversation, and I merely said that the (old model) Typographs supplied for trial would not do for the special requirements of my newspaper; but I never ventured to say that I should assume a right to judge upon the merits of the Typograph for other offices, nor did I ever say whether your new-

model machine would suit us or not. This identical statement has been made by me to all the numerous inquiries received in the course of time. At the same time, I beg to inform you that I am disposed to give your improved machines another test in my office as soon as the present extensive building alterations shall have been completed."

Mr. Robert Grassmann ordered two Typographs to be delivered on April 1, 1898, but canceled his order because we were at that time unable to deliver the machines in time. It is therefore plain that he can not ever have uttered such a statement as alleged.

Messrs. Imberg & Lefson had one (old model) Typograph for one month, but, in fact, have not used it at all, failing to

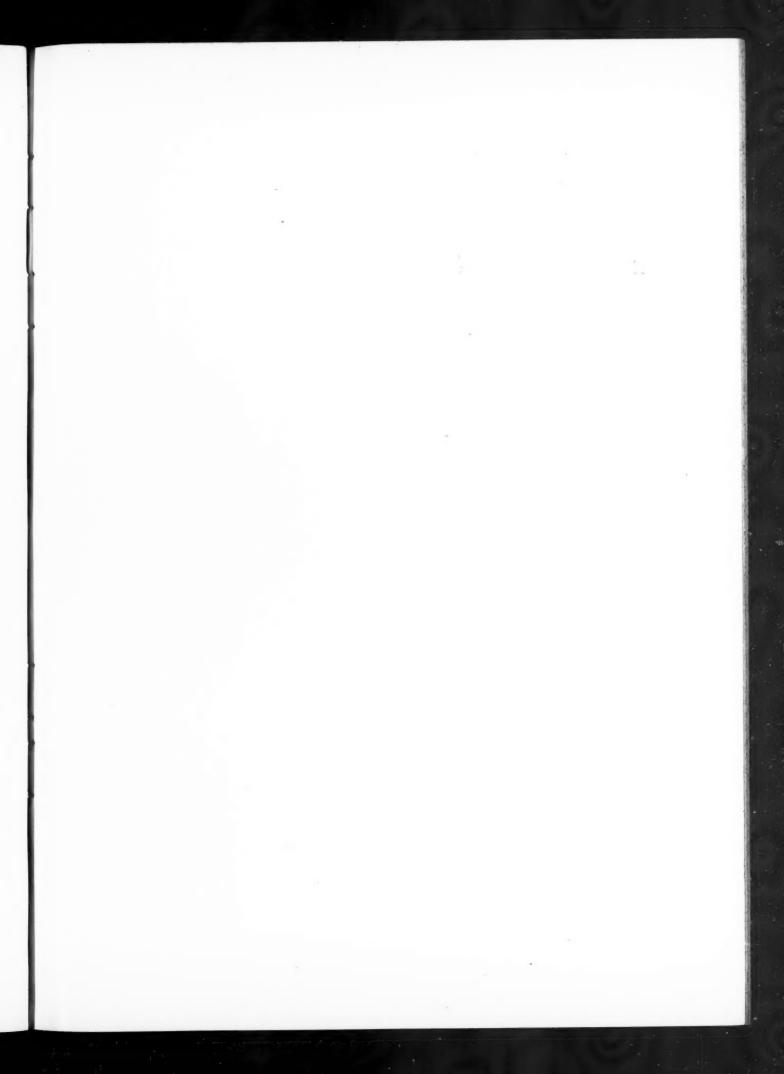


From painting by Emil Neichter Suicides.

get the work expected for the proper employment of our machine, and we are safe in presuming that they never gave such a report on the Typograph as asserted.

We do not wish to enter upon a discussion of Mr. Mayer's remarks as to the terms offered to his customers, although we have collected a pile of very interesting material; but his ludicrous statement, that "one of our operators in Bayaria in one week set 50,000 letters more than three Typographs, which he was competing with," obviously requires a reply, and this is readily given by the firm in question writing us as follows: "In reply to your favored inquiry of 12th instant, we beg to state that our Linotype machine never turned out a quantity of work to compare with that done by three Typographs. The statement of the Mergenthaler Company that one of their operators has turned out 50,000 letters more in one week than the three Typographs, in our opinion, rests on a deliberate false report of a Linotype operator formerly employed by us. Yours very truly, Emil Thieme, Printer, Kaiserslautern."

It will be well to remember that these are the official statements of our customers, while Mr. Mayer speaks of his





Reproduced by Color Photography, from original painting by A. F. Tait, N. A.

SAFELY GUARDED.

Copyright 1899, The Osborne Co., 253 Bdwy., N.Y.

# THE AULT & WIBORG COMPANY

PRINTING INKS

Cincinnati - New York - Chicago - St. Louis - London

THIS SHEET PRINTED WITH OUR PHOTO-CHROME COLORS THREE IMPRESSIONS

assertions as "facts." Consequently, his facts being proved untrue, it is obvious that his deduction is not substantiated; in other words, he has to concede that the Typograph is a dangerous rival to the Linotype, and it will not be long before the number of Typographs in use in Germany has outgrown that of Linotypes in Germany, since orders are being filed for Typographs at a rate which more than corresponds with our output of twenty-five machines a month, while, according to Mr. Mayer, his firm is turning out only ten in the same time.

Another curious discrepancy is offered by Mr. Mayer saying "the demand was so great that we were obliged to purchase machines from New York," while his representative in Frankfort, Mr. Levy, in a circular issued in August last, says: "Since special stress is being put on the Linotype being an American machine whereas the Typograph is exclusively German-made, I beg to state that the Linotype is at present also being manufactured in Germany, and that, in fact, several of these 'German Linotypes' are being run to the satisfaction of their users." Perhaps Mr. Mayer will enlighten your readers as to whether he or Mr. Levy is the better informed.

We might submit a long list of testimonials from our customers, endorsing the Typograph machine, but we do not wish to unduly intrude upon the space of your valuable paper; at any rate, we might say that more than twenty of our customers have documented their satisfaction by filing additional orders, while the German trade papers, without exception, unanimously concede that as to quality of work the Typograph is inferior to none.

Trusting that you will be kind enough to publish this letter, we remain, dear sir, Yours very truly,

Typograph Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung.

### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, October 17, 1899.

I am instructed by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association of this city to ask your attention to the editorial paragraph\* which appears in page 82 of the issue of The Inland Printer for October, reading as follows:

The strike upon the New York Sun surprises no one who is familiar with the methods of that institution. The Sun has been juggling with various composing machines for several years, evidently for a double purpose. Lately they placed several Lanston machines in their composing-room. Apparently these automatic machines, which were to be controlled by the perforated paper strips, failed to work automatically, and boys were engaged to attend them. To this the Typographical Union objected and insisted that men should be employed. As this meant two operators for each keyboard (one at the board and the other at the casting machine), the cost would be prohibitory, and hence the strike. The typographic appearance of the Sun, at this writing, is very unique and wonderful: a large portion of it is set on the linotypes of an outside office. (Heavens, imagine the Sun using linotype slugs!) Part of the matter is set in ordinary hand-type, part of it on type made on the Lanston machine, but composed by hand, and a small portion is directly from the machine. It is too early to judge of the capability of this machine for newspaper work; in the confusion incident to a strike, new and untried machinery can not have the care it demands, and hence great allowance must be made for the imperfections shown in this case. However, to our way of thinking, it is unfortunate that any machine should make its debut under such unfavorable circumstances, and we doubt if the Lanston will be under any very great obligations to the Sun for the part it has been forced to play.

They desire me to say to you that, aside from the unfriendly tone of this article, it contains erroneous statements of fact which do them great injustice.

No part of the Sun or of the Evening Sun is, or was at the date when this article was published, printed in any outside office. The greater part of the Evening Sun was, when the October number of The Inland Printer was issued, and still is, set by means of the Lanston Monotype machine. The records of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

\*Not an editorial paragraph—simply an item in one of the departments.—Editor.

show that, on the *Evening Sun*, for twelve days beginning with September 11 and ending with September 22, there were used 3,463,800 ems of reading matter, of which 2,532,300 ems were set by the Lanston Monotype machine, and of which 931,500 ems were set by hand.

The Sun Printing and Publishing Association respectfully request you to make a correction, in accordance with the above facts, in your next issue.

Yours very truly,

SEYMOUR D. THOMPSON.



BY CADILLAC

This department is published in the interests of the employing printers' organizations. Brief letters upon subjects of interest to employers, and the doings of master printers' societies are especially welcome.

SPIRIT OF CONSERVATISM RULED THE TYPOTHETÆ.

Until the official proceedings of the recent convention of the United Typothetæ come to hand, it is somewhat difficult to sum up the net results of the gathering of employing printers at New Haven, and to say how much or how little it will make for the general good of the craft. From the unofficial reports, however, it is quite evident that a spirit of conservatism, so far as the relation of the members of the association with the organized employes is concerned, predominated. This will no doubt be occasion for regret in the minds of that large body of employers who believe the best interests of the trade would be subserved by a closer relationship of the employing and the journeyman printers through their respective organizations, and the writer confesses to a sympathy with this class. The action of the Typothetæ a year ago in meeting representatives of the unions at Milwaukee, and more recently in the successful conferences at Syracuse on the shorter workday question, gave hope to many that a new era had dawned in the printing business - an era in which the employed and the employer should no longer consider their individual interests from antagonistic points of view - an era when both should agree to settle their differences by conference, by mediation and by arbitration; when the strike, the boycott and the lockout should be relegated to the background so far as the printing trade was concerned. But if we have read returns aright, that time has received a considerable set-back by the anti-union forces at New Haven.

It can not be denied, however, that those employers who continue to oppose the practice of treating their employes as a unit, have much foundation for their opposition. The history of the unions in the past has not been such as to inspire confidence or invite coöperation from the employer. The readiness of the unions at all times to "demand," rather than to request concessions, regardless of whether the conditions of the times warranted them, has had a chilling effect upon what would otherwise be the friendliest feelings of the employer. The ruthlessness with which the unions have in many instances entered upon strikes to remedy trivial or impossible grievances has done much to keep the employer an enemy to the organizations. The bitterness, the unrelenting vindictiveness, the lying, deceitful, malicious and merciless persecution of employers by some of the irresponsible unions, has embittered the minds of many with a distrust that will take years of right conduct to overcome. But among the foremost employers, as well as among

the better class of the men who compose the unions, these things are no longer regarded as the legitimate offspring of trades unionism. They are no longer countenanced by the right-thinking employe, although his good judgment is not infrequently overwhelmed by the loud-tongued majority of his fellows. Their day is done, and their end is surely approaching.

But even with all these undesirable elements eliminated there still exists one obstacle to the enjoyment of a perfect understanding between the Typothetæ and the unions, and it is this obstacle which prevailed to a large extent in defining the action of the employers at their late convention. It is the utter irresponsibility of the unions as they are at present constituted.

The printing trades unions are a law unto themselves—they, as employes, acknowledge no others. As partners to an agreement which involves the carrying out of responsible obligations, the employer, with his visible assets and his

the recent Typothetæ convention, indulged in the following pleasantries:

What could be more suggestive of steady nerves and cool head than to see Mr. Theodore L. DeVinne, the scholar-printer of New York, the printer-laureate of America, standing in the profound shade of Yale and contemplating the sloping sward of the Green? What could be more suggestive of the fact that New Haven was the place of all places for the convention than seeing Carlos F. Hatch, T. E. Cootey, L. Kimball, of Minneapolis, together with Michael Treacy, of St. Paul, surveying the rocky heights of East Rock park and making note of the excellent facilities New Haven possesses for grain elevators. And there was the Hon. J. J. Little, of New York, erect of figure, clear of eye, taking in with one rolling sweep the various phases of the panorama of New Haven's business life, and afterward doing the same thing in Hartford and then soilloquizing on the progressives of New Haven, seeming all the more progressive by the comparison.

And George H. Benedict, of Chicago, was here with the rest of them. Wherever there is an electrotyping plant there you will find the name of Benedict. Mr. Benedict is to the electrotypers what Mr. DeVinne is to the printers. He is the man who knows more about the fallacy of fillers and fallacy of other false business methods than any other chap in the electro-



Photo by A. H. Mc
THE STIMIE. SWANNANOA COUNTRY CLUB GOLF LINKS, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

business connections, is at a distinct disadvantage with the employes combined in a union who are not even amenable to the law of the land, because they are not incorporated. The remedy is simple. Let the unions assume the responsibilities they ought to by becoming incorporated under the laws of their States. Then the employer would have less reluctance in dealing with them. He would have some assurance that when he entered into an agreement with a union of his employes, it, as well as himself, could be made to answer in the courts to a violation of its terms. It is undeniable that incorporation would have a restraining effect upon some of the radical members of the unions, but that would only be for the benefit of the greater number.

Perhaps by the time the next Typothetæ convention rolls around the unions will have seen the wisdom of this advice and thus be in a position to meet the employer as an equal before the law and justly entitled to consideration.

THEY WERE GOOD FELLOWS ALL.

The Evening Leader, of New Haven, Connecticut, in commenting upon the personnel of some of the delegates to

type association and perhaps in any other association. It would do many of our local business men good to read the essays Mr. Benedict has compiled and issued in a neat pamphlet under the title of the "Fallacy of Fillers." Now, Mr. Benedict offered prizes aggregating \$100 for the best essays on the subject. He is a good man, he supports the church, he practices charity at home, and gives to Ben Hogan \$50 a year to support his lodging house for poor people in Chicago. I feel warranted in making the statement that Mr. Benedict will forward his pamphlet to any one interested if they send a 1-cent stamp along. The book does not contain any advertisement of any kind, not even Mr. Benedict's. It was gotten out to do good, and, like the man who made it, it is a jewel, an uncut diamond.

And Mr. Henry O. Shepard, of Chicago, was with them. Shepard does his business on the same lines as DeVinne. He depends on the excellence of his work for his success. His is the printing office where The Inland Printer is published. It is a trade paper devoted to the interests of the craft, and is conceded to be the finest specimen of the printers' art in the world. Wherever type and paper kiss, there the name of Shepard is respected and the man admired.

George M. Courts, from Galveston, Texas, came here possessed of the spirit of reciprocity. While he took home with him a wooden nutmeg as a memento of the convention, he also presented the delegates with a miniature bale of cotton and a pair of horns, which were an apt reminder of the famous Texas steer. Mr. Courts and J. H. Bruce, of Nashville, Tennessee, ex-president of the Typothetæ, were fine specimens of the

refined and cultured Southern gentleman. Mr. Bruce, when eleven years old, was compelled to leave school and go to work in order to get the wherewithal to buy the necessities of life. While his parents were poor and gave him but little of this world's goods, they gave him something better. They implanted in the boy those sterling qualities of honesty, integrity of purpose and ambition, and taught him the value of steadfastness of purpose. Today Mr. Bruce lives in a \$25,000 house, has several horses and carriages, servants, etc., owns his house and the building in which his printery is located. He is contented with his success. Mr. Bruce still believes there is a chance for the humble American youth to rise to the top where he has risen. The Connecticut and Eastern members were very much delighted because Mr. Bruce came. They did not forget the lavish hospitality Mr. Bruce displayed when he was president and the convention was held in his city.

Others there were light-hearted and luminant-headed, but we must not forget those Connecticut men whose genius made the convention the marvelous success it was. It was Mr. Franklin Hudson, of Kansas City, who remarked to the writer that the surprising smoothness with which all the arrangements fitted into one another was a great tribute to Yankee genius and ingenuity. The readers of the Leader may rest assured that the visitors carry away with them a feeling of the highest regard for Wilson H. Lee, C. S. Morehouse, George M. Atkins, O. A. Dorman and George H. Tuttle, of this city, and others of the Connecticut society whose energy and foresight added so much to the pleasure of the convention and reflected such great credit and glory on our city.

### HALF A CENTURY A PRINTER.

It is not given to every man to spend fifty years in the pursuit of a single business, and therefore it is not without justifiable pride that Henry R. Boss, one of Chicago's well-known printers, points to his long connection with the art preservative. Mr. Boss completed his fiftieth anniversary September 20. He began his history as a printer in the office of the *Bee* in Ripley, Ohio, on that date in 1849. Here's the way he sums up that history in a little pamphlet printed to commemorate the event:

"Where have I been? For a time at Ellicottville, New York, as foreman and local editor of the \*Republican\*; then at Monroe and Adrian, Michigan; again at Ellicottville for a brief season; next at Fredonia, New York, where I wooed and won the brave, good little woman who has stood by me for better and for worse these many years; two years foreman of the \*Journal\*, at Freeport, Illinois; two years and a half publishing a paper in Polo, Illinois; since February, 1861, in Chicago.

"Of the children given us, but one remains; and her four bright, beautiful babies brighten our home and keep us from growing old.

"Taken altogether, I don't know but I have had more joys than sorrows. If I have made many bitter enemies, so have I won hosts of loyal, steadfast, loving friends. And if the grave holds many who were dear to me, so it holds many who sought my undoing. I have had lots of fun; and to the world at large I owe nothing, however much I may be indebted to individuals.

"Health? Never better. I don't walk so much or so rapidly as I used to; but I walk erect. Mentally I feel no diminution of powers, and I 'make no bones' of working from fourteen to eighteen hours at a stretch once each week. Unless something unforeseen happens, I am good for ten years more of active, efficient work. I have conquered and am master of myself. What greater victory than that can a man win?

"As evidence that my hand has not lost its cunning, I have set this circular without any copy before me. If I had my life to live over, I would still be a printer."

### THE KIND OF ROT DEMAGOGISM FEEDS ON.

Ten dollars a day is produced for every able-bodied man in this country. I want to ask you: Do you get your \$10 per day? I have never got mine. This leads me to believe that there are but two classes in the world—the robbers and the robbed—and if you wish to prove which class you belong to just put your hand to the bottom of your pocket.

To Carroll D. Wright, the eminent labor statistician, is ascribed the authorship of the sentiment given above. It is the kind of rot that demagogues grow fat on and that breeds discontent in feeble-minded workers.

### CALLS IT A FOOL'S ERRAND.

The *Midland Mechanic*, of Kansas City, regards Mr. Charles Francis' plan of making the printing business profitable by the establishment of a uniform wage scale throughout the country as a "fool's errand." The *Mechanic* says:

While no doubt a uniform wage scale is a condition of affairs most devoutly to be wished by all concerned, the utter impossibility of its consummation at the present time or anywhere in the near future is so palpable that even a casual observer, after a most cursory glance, could not fail to note the folly contained in the suggestion. There are many more dangerous diseases that should be remedied first, and then there are so

many conditions to be changed before the suggested remedy can be perfected. For instance: To mention only one, there can never be a uniform wage scale throughout any large territory on this globe so long as the areas of production, manufacture and consumption remain so widely separated. It should be plainly evident to the most obtuse that the cost of transportation alone will furnish a sufficient basis for differences in the cost of living at different points, and as wages in any given community are generally based on the cost of living in that community (exclusive of the law of supply and demand), it can readily be seen that the wages of printers throughout the United States are not in any immediate danger of being placed on the same horizontal plane.

### CHARGES FOR SPOILED WORK.

Will D. Candee, proprietor of the Students' Job Print, Berea, Kentucky, writes to inquire what proportion of the loss occasioned proprietors through work being spoiled by blunders of employes is borne by the employes.

So far as the writer's experience goes such losses fall entirely upon the proprietor. The union would doubtless resent any attempt to make the men bear the brunt of their errors no matter how culpable the men might be. When a proofreader or other employe occasions constant losses by avoidable mistakes the best remedy is to "fire him" and get a more competent man to fill his place.

### NOTES.

The unions naturally take unkindly to the suggestion of a mutual protection fund for the employers. They know too well the advantages of their own mutual defense fund.

In the destruction by fire of the North block in Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 16, several printing firms were



Photo by C. F. Whitmarsh.

THE CHILDREN'S PET.

burned out. Jacob North, the Western Newspaper Union, the Nebraska Independent Printing Company, the Woodruff Printing Company and the *Evening Post* all lost their plants. The total loss amounted to \$500,000.

The Sioux City (Iowa) *Tribune* is of the opinion that "the newspaper and printing business has a constantly growing source of protection that will never be a subject of political party contention. The public schools are doing for that business what no other state paternalism can do. Every scholar in the schools of Sioux City and elsewhere represents a contributor to the welfare of those who gain a livelihood in the various branches of the 'art preservative of arts.'"

On the subject of "Cost of Strikes," the *Keystone* for October says: "In view of the spirit of discontent being manifested by labor organizations and the threats of strikes indulged in, it is timely to recall the fact, based on official statistics, that between January 1, 1881, and June 30, 1894, the laborers of the country lost through strikes some \$163,-807,866, and that in the same period \$10,000,000 was disbursed by labor organizations to keep the strike spirit alive among the discontented workers. The employers' loss in the same time amounted to something like \$82,000,000.



CONDUCTED BY AUG. M'CRAITH.

The purpose of this department is to give a fair consideration to the conditions in the printing trade which weigh upon the interests of the artisan, with notes and comments on relevant topics.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES P. DALY.

There died in North Haven, Long Island, recently, one who marks an epoch in the annals of labor, and yet, so far as labor is concerned, passed away unnoticed. Charles P. Daly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, had the distinction of being the first in this country to establish the right of labor to combine for the purpose of increasing wages. Previous to this there had been much confusion on the subject, owing to early English statutes and decisions rendered under them, just as there is at present on the subject of boycotting. A few cases had been decided for and against labor in uncertain tones, but the first really well-argued and exhaustive decision on the subject was given by Judge Daly in 1867.

It was an attempt to apply the ruling in The King vs. Journeymen Tailors (that to organize was a crime) to a similar case in this country. It had already been followed in three actions, the Boot and Shoe Makers of Philadelphia, the Journeymen Cordwainers of New York, and the Cordwainers of Pittsburg. Judge Daly thereupon declared that the act of Edward III, from which the Journeymen Tailors' decision was derived, as well as the early English statutes, was never in force in this country, and formed no part of the law of the Colony of New York at the adoption of the State constitution; and he continued:

'That workingmen should have the right to associate for the mutual protection of their individual interests is so plain that it is singular that it should ever have been questioned. Journeymen may as well be acquainted as their employers with the causes which affect the price of labor, and in this country are generally well informed on such matters. They may be quite as well able to judge whether the ordinary profits of employers justify a reduction or an increase in the rate of wages. Why, then, should they not have the right to come together to consider the condition of the branch of industry in which they are operators, to impart information to each other, to exchange their views, and to discuss in a body a matter in which they are so deeply interested? Merchants meet daily on 'Change that they may be thoroughly informed upon all matters relating to the traffic in which they are engaged, and why should not journeymen meet together to consider and act upon a subject so important to them as the general rate of wages. . . . If they come together and, as the result of their deliberation, conclude that a certain rate would be just and reasonable, and that they will not work for less, it would be the height of injustice to call such an act a crime, by declaring that it was, in the language of the statute, unlawfully conspiring to commit an act injurious to trade or commerce, for which either of them may be indicted or punished.

"It may, therefore, be laid down as the result of this examination, that it is lawful for any number of persons, or master workmen, to agree, on the one part, that they will not work below certain rates, or, on the other, that they will not pay above certain prices."

Mr. Daly was elevated to the Bench at the age of twentyeight, serving as judge from 1844 to 1871, and as chief justice from 1871 to 1885, a total of forty-one years. Upon his retirement, ex-President Arthur presided at a meeting of the bar in his honor. The *Tribune* then said of him: "Not a breath of suspicion has ever touched him. In the community where he was born no man stands higher." And the *Staats-Zeitung*: "In dark days, when men had only too good reason to suspect the integrity of the courts, never did the shadow of mistrust fall upon this man." During the elections of 1871 the notorious Boss Tweed proposed to remove Mr. Daly. Just then the exposure came, and every vote in the city was cast for him. He was for many years president of the Geographical Society, and also of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He died at the age of eighty-four.

Organized labor has not had in the past such treatment from the judiciary that this action of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly—in asserting its rights when trades unions were in their infancy—may be allowed to pass unnoticed, and it is only fitting that cognizance of it should be taken in the columns of The Inland Printer.

### NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

THE New York *Journal* has added ten machines to its plant.

The Arena, it is now said, will be published in New York.

The printing trade in South Africa is reported poor at present.

THE Boot and Shoe Workers' Union publish a journal in January.

It is said the Thorne machine has joined forces with the

THE tobacco, cracker, oil and sugar trusts employ non-union labor.

Wireless telegraphy was proven a success in the Dewey naval parade.

THE great lockout in Denmark has been settled in a victory for the men.

Two Washington printers now publish the Free Lance, against liquor drinking.

HERBERT SPENCER has declared against the invasion of South Africa by his countrymen.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor refused to expel the printers on request of the machinists.

THE Printing Exposition will be held in New York city from May 2 to June 2. Contracts are being made.

SAN FRANCISCO has a Chinese printing-office. The wages paid are \$25 per month, and the hours from 9 to 6.

EDWARD T. PLANK, president of the International Typographical Union in 1889-91, died at Boise City, Idaho.

THE wood machine trust is in a receiver's hands, and the copper trust, promoted by Rockefeller, proved a failure.

MAYOR VAN WYCK has ordered that hereafter the city printing of New York be done under the eight-hour law.

THE German printers' union has established a school of instruction in English at 85 East Fourth street, New York.

The Dewey celebration caused money to flow freely in New York and the printers got their share in the shape of extra advertising.

Washington Union will hold a fair in November, for which elaborate preparations are being made by the members and their wives.

THE Frankfurter Zeitung is the first of the German newspapers to establish an American branch office. It is located in the Pulitzer building, New York.

THE British Trades Congress elected as fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor's Convention in

Detroit, December 11, J. Haslam, of the Miners' Union, and A. Wilkie, of the Newcastle Shipwrights' Association.

CHICAGO Union has appointed a committee to consider a farming venture for the unemployed. Also the Bradford, England, Typographical Association.

JAMES DONEGAN, Lafayette, Indiana, has invented an improvement on the Linotype whereby the line can be delivered straight without elevating by touching a key.

The fake souvenir appears to be going out and would disappear entirely if advertisers were not so easily gulled. Much of it, however, is done by misrepresentation.

JUSTICE GIEGERICH, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that a refusal to work with nonunion men is not to demand their discharge, and not in violation of law.

In five years New York Union paid to aged and unemployed members \$130,000; funeral benefits \$40,000; Printers' Home \$30,000; hospitals and farm \$8,000—total \$208,000.

Tolstor's new novel, "The Resurrection" is printed in London in six booklets wrapped in coarse, buff-colored paper, and tied with a rubber band. The parts are sold for a penny each.

THE farmer printers of Bound Brook, New Jersey, reaped a good harvest. Full returns will be given later. The farm will be continued as a home during the winter, with board at \$2.25 per week.

SINCE the Brooklyn street-car strike the company has lost \$50,000 in "knock-down" fares, and the passengers of the wrecked Scotsman were robbed and abused by the crew that took the places of the striking seamen.

THE workingmen of Yonkers, New York, have a club called the Hollywood Inn, claimed to be a successful rival of the saloon. It contains six floors, gymnasium, bowling, music-room, library,

billiards, baths, and has also a seven-acre field in connection. It is the result of one man's generosity, formerly a large employer of labor.

Washington Union, according to President Jones' report, is looking for "further equities which will concede a shorter workday, a thirty-day pay leave and equal sick leave to that enjoyed by the executive departments."

ESPERANTS, a new language, the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Germany, and endorsed by the French Academy, will occupy the attention of the linguists at the Paris Exposition. Max Muller says it can be learned in a few days and Tolstoi declares he mastered it readily.

The first Australian newspaper, the Sydney Gazette, was published on March 5, 1803, fifteen years after the rise of the colony. The delay was caused through there being no printers among the convicts, who represented every profession, including the legal. The plant was brought out in the first fleet, but it could not be used until the authorities caught a compositor.

The practice of certain dailies of writing up interviews before they are held, or a story before the facts take place, causes some oddities. Lord Lipton was described as taking a walk on Fifth avenue at 5 A.M. in the midst of a downpour. Red fire, in honor of Dewey, burned brightly on the

shores all morning. Had these got by the composing-room of course the "intelligent compositor" joke would have new life.

The Chicago *Daily News* claims the domestic service problem is being solved in that city by the following method, which appeared in its columns:

WANTED-568 E. DIVISION ST.-YOUNG man to do work of second girl: must have good references.

The News becomes merry over the new departure; it sees an opportunity for fool's wit in the fact that men are reduced to such straits.

Boston Notes.—The action of No. 13 in expelling certain members for election frauds has been sustained by the international officers. President Martin P. Higgins, of the Pressmen's Union has received the Democratic nomination for the legislature. A new paper is published called the



IN PACIFIC WATERS—U. S. S. OREGON, IOWA AND SCINDIA.

Drawn by N. J. Ouirk.

Union Label. Uneeda biscuit, made by the trust, is being subjected to a boycott. William L. Holland has been reëlected organizer of No. 13 and Ed O'Donnell secretary of the Central Labor Union.

To F. W. C: (1) There is provision made by the International Typographical Union to admit printers located as you are. Address J. W. Bramwood, secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana. (2) You may be a good printer but you will need a better education than your letter shows to be a good proofreader. As a rule, boys must work before their schooling is half completed, and do not feel their loss until well advanced. Evening school is their only recourse.

THE New York Sun, on September 27, caused the arrest of the president and vice-president of the union on a charge of libel, to wit: Two department houses gave copy to the Sun on a Saturday for their Sunday advertisements. One had lower prices than the other on a silk-goods sale. The Sun, it is said, gave this information to the agent of the higher-priced house and allowed him to alter his figures to correspond to the lower. The officers of the union have affidavits claiming to prove this. President Delaney reported at the October meeting of the union that the Sun had laid off two presses and had lost \$22,000 worth of city printing, as well as nearly all the large advertisers of New York and

Brooklyn. Valuable aid had been rendered by the Women's Auxiliary, composed of 270 members. The German and Hebrew printers had been especially active, as well as the cigar-makers. Each chapel had a "Sunset Club," which was doing splendid work, and it was now proposed to organize by locality. From Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere reports of an active campaign had been received.

THE Typothetæ and Platemaker has taken THE INLAND PRINTER severely to task. The charge is of two counts, First, THE INLAND PRINTER dares to use the union label; second, said label is of small proportions and is placed upon the back instead of the front cover. Why a large union label, for one reason, can not be placed upon the frontispiece of THE INLAND PRINTER will be apparent to those who admire that artistic production. To the Typothetæ and Platemaker it may be briefly explained it would be as much out of place there as would the seal of the State of Illinois. Another reason is that if placed on the front certain editors who see with one eye would object because it was not on the back. Then, THE INLAND PRINTER is not an organ of the union, so far as we understand; neither is it of the Typothetæ. It aims to represent the printing craft at large, and publishes both sides. It expresses opinions occasionally which unionists do not approve, and also some that certain employers did not for a long time, and do not yet approve, in advocacy of the shorter workday. On the other hand it is just possible it does not approve all we say and that finds its way into this department. But there is room for all of us so long as we do not want all. If THE INLAND PRINTER chooses to use the label of the union, or a plume of feathers for the Typothetæ, reasonable people will not object any more than if the Typothetæ and Platemaker used the cut of a jackass for a tailpiece.

The recent convention of the Typothetæ appears to be cause for considerable adverse criticism owing to its attack on the unions, especially when it was supposed better feelings were being developed since the Syracuse agreement. The Connecticut Craftsman, published at Hartford, where the gathering took place, remarks:

Last year the progressive spirit was in power in the Typothetæ councils, and as a result an agreement was made with the unions for a shorter workday. As the printers' unions would have established the shorter day at all hazards, it will be seen that this agreement prevented innumerable strikes and saved much trouble and loss to employer and workmen alike. Notwithstanding that this was the first recognition ever accorded the printers' unions by the Typothetæ, it was accepted as an indication of a change of heart, and the seeds of friendship for the Typothetæ began to sprout in the hearts of the union printers throughout the country. In Hartford, where the delegates were the guests of one of their members, Hon. Leverett Brainard, this feeling manifested itself in the presentation of an elaborate basket of flowers. During the closing hours of the convention some very heated speeches were made against the unions, one of the delegates going so far as to state that the Typographical Union was "an organization of bums." Of course feeling ran high. It usually does during the closing hours of the conventions of this body. But when the delegates return home common-sense and self-interest will prompt them to go right along minding their business (which is getting as much money for their work as the customer is willing to pay) and letting the union workman get as much money for his labor as the employer can be prevailed upon to pay. The resolutions declaring against arbitration of difficulties is a backward movement and one which the members will hardly dare to abide by in the face of the general public demand for some such method of settling trade disputes.

And in the Typographical Journal we find:

Most of all do we rejoice, and resume our usually optimistic mood, when we consider the worthies who were responsible for this seemingly backward step. In the nature of things such men can not long sway the destinies of an organization. They lack the breadth of view, capacity and honesty which give the character necessary for successful leadership. Neither of them possesses one of these requisite qualities, and none know it better than some of those who quietly allowed them to stampede the convention at New Haven.

OUTSIDE of the politicians the "hit" of the trust conference held in Chicago under auspices of the Civic Federation, was undoubtedly made by Benjamin R. Tucker, editor of

Liberty, of New York city. The speeches are to be published in pamphlet form. Mr. Tucker was for several years city editor of the Boston Globe and up to September 30 last was on the editorial staff of the Home Journal, New York, when he resigned to engage in general pamphleteering and publishing. He is also the translator of the only English edition of Proudhon's books, "What is Property?" and "Economical Contradictions," both of which should be in the possession of students of economics. On the other hand, the poorest argument on the subject at the conference, it is regretable to state, was that made by those who spoke for labor. It was not only weak, but pernicious, and should be repudiated by organized labor everywhere, which can hardly shoulder the charge, as the Chicago Public puts it, of coöperating with the trusts. This argument was in substance that the trust problem would be met by greater organization of labor, which would confer with the trusts and secure higher wages and shorter workdays. In other words, "divide the spoils." Even if this could be accomplished - and it has all the marks of rosy fancy - one is moved to ask: Suppose that all industries were trustified, wages advanced as well as prices, and hours reduced as well as production, wherein would that create one more opportunity of employment or make wages buy more than they do now. If a printer employed by a trust at increased wages must expend that increase upon the products of other trust laborers, the butcher, baker and candlestick maker, where is the advantage or solution of the problem? If a trust pays higher wages to its laborers, the increase must come from the consumers - other laborers. And the illustration here supposed is altogether too fair. A trust does not and can not employ the same number of laborers. The first is proven by the arbitrary closing of factories, and it can not do so because when prices are advanced abnormally sales fall off and production must decrease - less labor is required. To say the hours of labor can be reduced to correspond, and the remaining work be divided among the same number of laborers, is to persist in drawing on the imagination in spite of experience. And even could that be so accomplished, the situation would not satisfy, or be supported by the people, who demand that products be sold at actual cost of labor expended, not at an artificial value. Good wages to labor will not offset exorbitant profits to monopoly. Of these two spokesmen for labor - it is only just to state that one is a Republican officeholder and the other without credence in the field of economics.

### FRACTIONAL CURRENCY NEEDED.

Fred H. Nichols, assistant postmaster, Lynn, Massachusetts, is agitating for the issuance of fractional currency by the Government, and sends out the following letter, to which we invite the consideration of our readers:

Office of Assistant Postmaster, Fred H. Nichols, Lynn, Massachusetts, September 10, 1899.

Editor THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago:

DEAR SIR,—It is my desire to secure your views relative to the lack of means furnished by the Government to remit small amounts by mail. The use of postage stamps is certainly not a desirable way, as it is an inconvenience to the remitter, dampness in the mail is liable to cause the stamps to stick and spoil them, and it is annoying to the publisher or advertiser doing a mail business, to be obliged to accept hundreds of dollars' worth of that which is not a legal tender, and for which they are obliged to find a purchaser and sell at a discount of from 4 to 8 per cent.

I hope to be able to present to the Convention of First-Class Postmasters, to be held in Washington during the early part of November, some facts and figures on this evil, and suggest a remedy for the same. I write to ask you to give me your own views on this subject, with privilege of using such information on a paper before the convention.

I should also be glad if you could, through the columns of your publication, ask publishers and advertisers to forward to me any suggestions which they might have. Your courtesy will be duly appreciated.

Very truly yours, FRED H. NICHOLS.

### DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF TYPE.

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

NO. XXII. - HENRY BREHMER.

THE characteristics of the German designers and engravers are faithfulness to detail and to the accepted standards of ornamentation. The designs which have originated within recent years in Germany or in centers dominated by German influence will prove this. It is



HENRY BREHMER.

evidently the effect of the training given the youths of that country. Only occasionally do you find a bold young German who has the temerity to break away from his school. Much of the type-designing which has made the industry of typefounding in America famous has been done by German artists. They have left their impress indelibly on the art; and while the taste of the past few years has departed far from the purely ornamental in type-designing,

and, as a natural consequence, in printing, one can not but admire the product of their skill.

The subject of this sketch is Henry Brehmer, who has spent the past thirty-five years in New York, where he has constantly followed the occupation of designer and engraver of type. Mr. Brehmer was born in Magdeburg, Germany, April 5, 1840, where he was educated and learned his trade. It was in 1854 that he entered the establishment of Albert Falkenberg, in his native city, where not only all branches of typefounding were carried on, but engraving and printing as well. After serving his apprenticeship of five years he continued in the same establishment for two years more, after which he went to Berlin, finding employment in several places, and a portion of the time with Frowitsch & Sohn. His next experience was in the well-known typefoundry of Haas'sche, in Basel, Switzerland.

Mr. Brehmer came to America in 1865, through an offer made by the late James Conner, and he continued in Mr. Conner's employ from December, 1865, until the spring of 1872. After leaving the Conner foundry, he worked for a short time for Farmer, Little & Co., and later he was employed by George Bruce's Son & Co., where he produced most of the work which has made him a familiar figure in the typefounding business. He has also done some work for Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston, and has produced a number of faces for the Lindsay Typefounding Company. Recently he has given his time to cutting a face specially for a noted New York printer.

The list of faces designed and engraved by Mr. Brehmer is a considerable one, and an inspection of them will show the character and quality of his work. For James Conner's Sons he cut Gothic Condensed No. 5, Egyptian Extended, Siderographic, Siderographic Ornate, Siderographic Shaded, and others. For George Bruce's Son & Co. he produced the various series of Ornamented numbered respectively 1053, 1057, 1067, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1091, 1540, 1553, 1557, 1559, 1560 and 1562; Ornamented Black No. 543 and No. 544, together with the lower-case of Meridan, five-line and seven-line Penman Script. He also cut Combination Borders Nos. 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71.

For the Lindsay Typefoundry, Mr. Brehmer designed and cut Irene, Alma, Mathilde, Gretchen, Sarah, Elizabeth, Caroline, Marguerite, Maria, Katherine, Martha, Frances, Priscilla, practically all the ornamental faces produced by that foundry. The faces cut for Phelps, Dalton & Co. were

Rennaisant and Æsthetic, and while the list is a brief one, these two series were among the popular ones ten or fifteen years ago.

Mr. Brehmer is not an old man, and he is actively engaged in his favorite occupation, with all the enthusiasm which characterized his earlier career. He is yet capable of producing much that is new and novel, and the printing world may expect further products of his genius.

### THE FIRST HOT-PRESSER OF PAPER.

The practice of hot-pressing, by which so beautiful a gloss and flatness is given to printed paper-particularly that used for high-class books - was the invention of Mr. Thomas Turnbull, the founder of the well-known firm of cardboard makers of that name. A little over one hundred years ago, as all persons know who have looked over old letters of that period, writing papers were made with an extremely rough surface, on which it now seems difficult to understand how pens could have been made to mark. Even the system of "rolling" was then unknown, and printing paper was invariably disfigured by a coarse surface, while the impression of the type, where the paper was thin, was generally to be seen through the reverse side. Our forefathers probably thought such matters unworthy of serious attention, although now every stationer and bookseller knows that the public have since learned to regard them as important. No one, at all events, had hitherto thought of remedying them, and the improvement finally came from the ingenious idea of a man in no way connected with papermaking or publishing.

Thomas Turnbull was a young workman in the employment of Mr. Sparrow, a packer and hot-presser of cloths, which were the only articles then hot-pressed. Mr. Sparrow having died, a number of circulars announcing the fact to his customers were ordered by his widow to be printed. The circulars, when they came from the printer's, damp and uneven, with impression marks on the back, were disagreeable to the eye of the young workman. He had a leisure half-hour, and it struck him to put each between glazed boards, and subject the printed paper to the same pressure, from hot iron plates screwed down by powerful machinery, which he had been accustomed to give to cloth and silk. The result showed an improvement so striking that he was at once convinced that the new application of the process, trifling as it seemed, was important. Having an enterprising mind, he soon afterward took a small shop in Booth street, Spitalfields, set up presses, and went himself to stationers and publishers with specimens of his work. The system spread, although, as in the case of other luxuries, it was at first ridiculed as an absurd piece of foppery. Mathias, in his satirical poem, entitled "The Pursuits of Literature," published in 1794, frequently denounced the new absurdity. "All books," he says, "are now advertised to be printed on wire-wove paper, and hot-pressed, down to the 'Philosophical Transactions' and Major Rennell's learned 'Memoir on Hindostan,' as if the intention were that they should be looked at and not read." Thomas Turnbull extended the hot-pressing system to cardboard making, in which art he gained a great reputation, which is still enjoyed by his descendants.-Colonist and Exporter.

### ONE AMONG TEN THOUSAND.

Find enclosed \$2 for The Inland Printer, one year. I have taken the publication for years and enjoy studying its pages; to me it is "the one among ten thousand." You are doing a great work in bringing nearer to perfection the "art preservative."—Charles F. Hildreth, The Advance Printing Company, Port Huron, Michigan.



BY FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

THE autographs of many notable men and women are on the visitors' book of the Press Club of Chicago, but there is none of which the members feel more justly proud than that of President McKinley. The reception tendered to him at the rooms of the club, October 10, will be remembered during the lives of those who attended it as one of the brightest days in the history of the organization. The entire absence of conventionality was the charm of it all. The members and their families were greeted informally by the President, and the affair in every respect was a most enjoyable one.

The rooms were never more beautifully decorated. On every side there was a profusion of ferns and potted plants, with flags and bunting. Mr. Angus McNeill, the artist, who is a member of the club, has given a very good idea of the reception in a pen-and-ink sketch which will appear in the next issue of The Inland Printer.

This is the story of Merwin Tabor and H. O. Shepard.

When Tabor, who was formerly State Actuary of Insurance, was the Chicago agent for one of the big Eastern companies, he was transferred to San Francisco. Before going to the Pacific Coast he thought it might be a good thing to take along with him some tangible proof that he stood high in Masonic circles. He argued to himself that it might help him along—anyway, it wouldn't do him any harm. So he secured at considerable outlay a beautifully engraved certificate of membership of his commandery, to show first of all that he was a Knight Templar. Then he got a handsomely engrossed document from his Chapter to indicate that he had reached the Royal Arch degree. And last of all, an exquisitely wrought paper from his Blue Lodge proved beyond question that he was a Master Mason.

Of course Tabor felt pretty proud of all this, and one day he was up in the Press Club showing the elaborately signed and sealed credentials. About this time Shepard joined the little group. Now Shepard is a way-up Mason, and he saw at a glance how ridiculous the whole thing appeared. He examined the papers carefully, but was a little backward about expressing an opinion. But Tabor was all excitement, and he said:

"Say, aren't they daisies, Shepard?"

Shepard put his hand up to his chin and remarked in his droll fashion:

"Look here, Tabor. Do you know this reminds me of an old farmer down in Chenang' County, New York, where I was born. This old farmer, after selling his butter one fall, built a very fine barn, and, as a matter of course, painted it the regulation bright red. When it was completed he cut a big hole in the door. And right beside of this big hole he cut a smaller hole.

"'What's the big hole for?' asked a neighbor.

"'To let the old cat in and out,' replied the farmer.

"The neighbor thought for a minute, and then he asked:

"'What's the little hole for?'

"'To let the little cat in and out,' answered the farmer.

Tabor jumped up quickly.

"Hold on! Hold on, there!" he cried, as he grasped the self-evident truth that the greater always contains the less. "I'm in it. But, say, boys, just don't say another word about it, and you shall have the best in the town."

And for seven long days and for seven long nights the blue Havana fragrance floated like the translucent clouds of dreamland over the rooms of the Press Club.

They were talking one night about some of the old newspaper men who had drifted away from Chicago. Fred Duneka's name came up. Duneka is now on the New York World, but at one time he was on the Chicago Times.

One of the old reporters was saying:

"Duneka and I happened to be assigned to a dance over at the North Side Turner Hall. I was on the *Tribune* then. We stood near the door looking at the dancers when a big fellow gave us both a push aside and entered the hall. Duneka's hot Southern blood entered to his forehead in a second.

"'I'll kick the lugs off that duck,' said he.

"'Do you know who that is?' asked a bystander.

" 'No, and I don't care a d-,' said Duneka.

" 'Who is it?' I asked.

" 'John L. Sullivan, and he's bilin' drunk,' said the bystander.

"'Old man,' said Duneka softly and gentle-like, 'I expect I'd better be rushing that copy in.'"

"That story some fellow was telling up here not long ago about the loaded cigars," said the sporting reporter, "is matched by one on 'Johnnie' English. This happened quite a good many years ago when 'Johnnie' was a reporter on



the *Tribune*. One of the boys was passing around a box of fine-looking cigars. They seemed to be way-out-of-sight 20-centers, but they were loaded clear up to the muzzle with stuff pretty nearly as bad as dynamite and an awful wicked kind of a red fire.

"Well, when the guy came around to 'Johnnie' English's desk 'Johnnie' reached in and said, 'Thanks,' and picked

out three fat ones. That night he came down town from his supper in an open car and seated in the rear he lighted up his explosive and puffed away like a bloated bondholder. The car was filled with ladies all dressed up fine on their way to the theater.

"Now, the cigar 'Johnnie' was smoking chanced to be one of that quick-action kind. There was no siss or hissing about it. When it went off, it went off—that was all. He hadn't gone very far when that old hand-grenade just exploded. 'Johnnie' gave a howl of horror and threw it on the floor and it scudded under the seats among the petticoats of the women like a nigger-chaser, while the North Side for blocks around was illuminated with a red glare of glory. The women screamed and jumped off the car. The driver jammed down the brakes. There was a panic for a few minutes and 'Johnnie' barely escaped arrest by flashing his reportorial star.

"He took the two remaining cigars out of his vest pocket, looked at them fondly for a second and then laid them carefully in the gutter."

The Press Club has recently been presented with a life-size oil-painting of Charles Eugene Banks by the artist, Louis Betts. It is an excellent portrait and is "Banks" all over. In the left hand there is a stump of a cigar and the cigar is natural, too. It seems to be a cross between an Illinois cabbage and an Ohio seedling with a patent Connecticut wrapper. Now, that "two-fer" worried Banks a good deal when he came to think about it. He didn't exactly like to say anything to Betts about it, but he couldn't get it out of his head that he ought to be represented by a fine Havana. So one day when he went to the studio he had in his hand an elegant Victoria Regina. He had carefully nursed the ash on it and it tapered long and beautiful.

"Say," said Charlie, kind of bashful-like, "I sort of think it would be rather nice to just daub a picture of this ash on that old stump over there, and touch her up so she'll look a little more like a gentleman's snipe—don't you?"

"Sure," said the artist, "Just hang down your arm as it is on the canvas."

Banks shifted the cigar - and - well, the ash fell off.

# A PORTRAIT IS NOT PROPERTY—NAME AND FACE CAN BE USED BY OTHERS.

THE correspondent of the Chicago Record, writing from Lansing, Michigan, under date of October 4, says: "The Michigan Supreme Court has held against the long-established claim that a man has no right to print and circulate pictures of another except by his consent, or where, by reason of his celebrity, the public has an interest in him.

"This conclusion was reached in the famous case brought by the widow of the late Col. John Atkinson, the well-known Michigan politician, to restrain a Detroit firm from putting upon the market the John Atkinson cigar, which bore a label with the name and likeness of Colonel Atkinson.

"The court says, in a unanimous opinion written by Justice Hooker, that as a rule names are received at the hands of parents, surnames by inheritance and Christian names at their will. But this is not an invariable rule, for many names are adopted or assumed by those who bear them. But in neither case is the right to the use of the name exclusive. A disreputable person, or criminal, may select the name of the most exemplary for his child, or his horse, or dog, or monkey. This has never been questioned, and no reason occurs to the court for limiting the right to apply a name, though borne by another person, to animate objects. 'Why not a John Atkinson wagon?' is asked, 'as well as a John Atkinson Jones, or horse, or dog? Society understands this and may be depended upon to make proper allowances in such cases, and although each individual member may in his own case suffer a feeling of humiliation when his own

name or that of some beloved or respected friend is thus used, he will usually in the case of another regard it as a trifle. We feel sure that society would not think the less of Col. John Atkinson if cigars bearing his name were sold in the shops. Nor are his friends brought into disrepute thereby. So long as such use does not amount to a libel, we are of the opinion that Colonel Atkinson would himself be remediless, were he alive, and the same is true of his friends who survive.'

"It was urged that in this case the feelings of the widow were wounded. The court says it fully appreciates the indelicacy of the man who should join the funeral procession of Colonel Atkinson in a carriage bearing the legend, 'The Col. John Atkinson Cigar,' and can well understand that this would annoy the colonel's friends. It does not follow, however, that such an act is an actionable wrong, or that



Photo by F. E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Iowa,

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA TO SHOOT.

equity will intervene by injunction to prevent it, and the court is sure that the disapproval of society would ordinarily have the latter effect.

"The major portion of the voluminous opinion, however, is devoted to the consideration of the question of the right to print pictures of another without his consent. This is declared to be a proposition of modern origin. Counsel for Mrs. Atkinson insisted that this proposition is supported by several cases, and these the court considered at some length, the conclusion being that they do not apply here.

"After reviewing these cases the court says that the lawbooks published before 1860 were searched in vain for the assertion of any such right as that claimed, or the denial of the right to publish the truth for any lawful purpose or in a decent manner, either orally, or in writing, or by pictures. Here the opinion enters into quite a dissertation upon pictures, dwelling upon the pleasure and instruction they give. The court says it is not satisfied that the homes and landscapes are so entirely within the control of owners that one commits an unlawful invasion of the rights of privacy in looking upon their beauties, or by sketching or even photographing them, or that one has a right of action either for damages or to restrain the possessor of a camera from taking a snap-shot at the passer-by for his own purpose. 'If we admit the impertinence of the act,' says the opinion, 'it must be admitted that there are many impertinencies which are not actionable, and which courts of equity will not restrain.'

"As the right contended for is not a property right, and does not spring from any contract, the opinion says it must follow that relief must be in an action for damages for a breach of duty upon an actionable wrong, or a suit to prevent a threatened injunction. In either case, such action

must be based upon an act done or threatened, and if the act is one which is not in the law denominated as a wrong, there is no legal remedy.

"All men are not possessed of the same delicacy of feeling, in the opinion of the court, or the same consideration for the feelings of others. These things depend greatly upon the disposition and education. Some men are sensitive, some brutal. The former will suffer keenly from an act or word that will not affect the latter. Manifestly the law can not make a right of action depend upon the intent of the alleged wrong-doer, or upon the sensitiveness of another. Although injuries to feelings are recognized as a ground for increasing damages, the law has never given a right of action for an injury to feelings merely.

"Slander and libel are based upon injury to reputation, not to feelings; and although many offensive things may be said that injure feelings and shock and violate the moral sense, even though they be untruthful, they are not necessarily actionable. To make them so they must be of such an atrocious character that the law will presume an injury to reputation, or special damage to property interests must be alleged or proved. What becomes of the innumerable cases of ill-natured and perhaps insulting and immoral things that may be said about persons? is asked. The answer is that in an enlightened effort to preserve the liberties of the man upon the one hand and to prevent the invasion of their liberties upon the other, it has been found that a line of demarcation must be drawn which affords a practical balance.

"The law does not discriminate between persons who are sensitive and those who are not, and the brutality of the remark makes no difference. Yet the alleged 'right to privacy' is invaded. The wisdom of the law, the court says, has been vindicated by experience. The law of privacy seems to have obtained a foothold at one time in the history of our jurisprudence, not by that name, it is true, but in effect. This is evidenced by the old maxim that 'the greater the truth the greater the libel,' and the result has been the emphatic expression of public disapproval by the emancipation of the press, the establishment of freedom of speech and the abolition in most of our States of the maxim quoted by constitutional enactment.

"'Should it be thought,' says the court in conclusion, 'that it is a hard rule that is applied in this case, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that a ready remedy is to be found in legislation. We are not satisfied, however, that the rule is a hard one, and we think that the consensus of opinion must be that the complainants contend for a much harder one."



Photo by F. E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Iowa BLUE SATURDAY.



CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company

PUNCTUATION.—By John Wilson. For letter-writers, authors, printers, and correctors of the press. Cloth, \$1.

PENS AND TYPES.—By Benjamin Drew. A book of hints and helps for those who write, print, teach or learn. Cloth, \$1.25.

PROOFREADING.—By F. Horace Teall. A series of essays for readers and their employers, and for authors and editors. Cloth, \$1.

BIGELOW'S HANDBOOK OF PUNCTUATION gives full information regarding punctuation and other typographic matters. Cloth, \$0 cents.

ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES.—By F. Horace Teall. A reference list, with statement of principles and rules. Cloth, \$2.50.

PUNCTUATION.—By F. Horace Teall. Rules have been reduced to the fewest possible, and useless theorizing carefully avoided. Cloth, \$1.

Compounding of English Words.—By F. Horace Teall. When and why joining or separation is preferable, with concise rules and alphabetical lists. Cloth, 51.25.

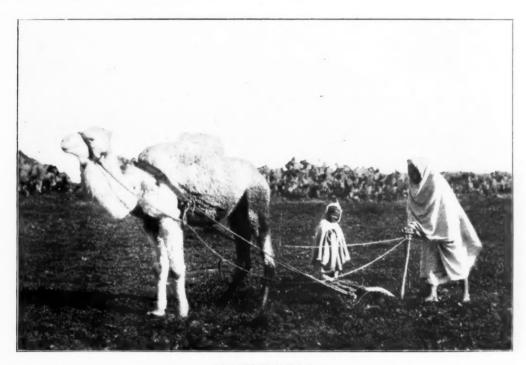
PRONUNCIATION .- B. N. F., Glenville, Ohio, asks a question of a kind new to this department, as follows: "Will you please give in your department the pronunciation of the words automobile and typothetæ?" Answer. - Both of these words are pronounced differently by different persons, and in the case of one of them the difference indicates a difference in syllables, which affects the division at the end of a line. Automobile, in both dictionaries in which it is given namely, the Century and the Standard-is pronounced aw-to-mo'bil, accentuated on the next to the last syllable. It is, of course, simply auto, meaning self, prefixed to the adjective mobile, meaning movable. I think the pronunciation already noted is the only correct one on a basis of principle, but I have never heard any one say anything but aw-to-mo-beel', and this may become, if it is not already, established as the right pronunciation. Worcester pronounces the simple adjective mo-beel', and with this accepted the compound should preserve it. All the recent American lexicographers, however, give two pronunciations other than this - mo'bil or mob'il. The other word is pronounced ti-poth'e-tee, though an alternative ti-po-thee'tee is given as permissible in the International Dictionary. The latter pronunciation is not given in any other dictionary. In fact, the word itself is only in one other - the Standard.

A Possessive Questioned. - F. K., Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "Would like to ask your opinion on one use of the apostrophe that has always seemed wrong to me, and yet its almost universal use would seem to point the other way. I refer to it in the possessive case, where you see it used as follows: A friend of my father's. I maintain that it should read, A friend of my father, or My father's friend. If the first is correct, what does the 's mean to convey—my father's what?" Answer.—It would practically be mere truth to say that this use of the possessive is universal, instead of saying almost universal. In looking for Goold Brown's treatment of the question, one of the first expressions noticed was, "The first is a remark of Dr. Adam's." And this is in line with the form of all similar sayings. "A friend of mine," not "A friend of me," is what every one says. "A book of John's," not "A book of John." Brown does not say much about the possessive form in question, but he clearly shows that he thinks it correct, as follows: "Where the governing noun can not be easily mistaken, it is often omitted by ellipsis; as, 'At the alderman's' [house]; 'St. Paul's' [church]; 'A book of my brother's' [book]; 'A subject of the emperor's' [subject]; 'A friend of mine' i. e., one of my friends. 'Shall we say that sacrificing was a pure invention of Adam's, or of Cain or Abel's?' That is,

one of Adam's inventions, or of Cain or Abel's inventions. The Rev. David Blair, unable to resolve this phraseology to his own satisfaction, absurdly sets it down among what he calls 'erroneous or vulgar phrases.' His examples are these: 'A poem of Pope's'; 'A soldier of the king's'; 'That is a horse of my father's.' He ought to have supplied the plural nouns poems, soldiers, horses. This is the true explanation of all the 'double genitives' which our grammarians discover; for when the first noun is partitive, it naturally suggests more or other things of the same kind, belonging to this possessor; and when such is not the meaning, this construction is improper." The construction under consideration is certainly idiomatic, for such meaning as "one of my father's friends." It does not seem, however, that the noun is partitive, as Brown says; the preposition "of" seems to be the partitive word, and the meaning may also be rendered, "A friend from among my father's friends."

CHOICE OF PREPOSITIONS.—F. H. H., Chicago, writes: "Please state which of the two following forms is correct: 'He

village; as, his house is in 49th street; he lives in York street. In the United States 'on' is often colloquially substituted for 'in' before 'street' in such phrases." Century says: "Strictly, the word [street] excludes the houses, which are then on the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then in the street." As to the second matter of our question common opinions seem to differ, and not to be stable one way or the other. A reasonable choice may be made, but no maker of a book, so far as the present writer's somewhat extended search can determine, has actually made a fixed choice and maintained it throughout. One book that seems to show its editor's preference for "in" in all cases of residence or occurrence within the limits of a city, town, or village, large or small, is "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," in which "at" is used very seldom. Here the leading of the dictionaries is very uncertain. In its definition of "at," the Century Dictionary gives as examples, "at Stratford," "at Lexington," and then says: "But if the city is of great size,



FARMING IN ALGERIA.

From collection of H. W. Fay, De Kalb, Illinois.

lives in Madison street' or 'He lives on Madison street.' Also, when a city is large a person is said to live in that city, but if the place of residence is a small city or town he is said to live at that place, according to a language book used in the Chicago public schools." Answer .- "He lives in Madison street" is correct, because "street" means not only the way or road on which the houses border, but the way and the houses. The difficulty in choosing between "in" and "on" probably arises from the fact that the houses were not originally considered part of the street, and that "street" is very often used now for merely the way between the houses, and even for the roadway exclusive of sidewalks. The International Dictionary gives this definition of the noun: "In an extended sense, 'street' designates, besides the roadway, the walks, houses, shops, etc., which border the thoroughfare. 'His deserted mansion in Duke street. Macaulay." The Standard's first definition is: "A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or

'in' is commonly used; as, in London, in Paris, in New York; unless, again, the city is conceived of as a mere geographical point; as, our financial interests center at New York." Distinction according to the size of the place, arbitrarily rejecting all thought of similarity of relation of the words, occurs because it is a fact that real difference in the nature of the prepositions makes "at" apply to small space, if not strictly to a mere point, and "in" to larger space, at least large enough to have limits that inclose something between them. The Standard Dictionary contains the following sensible remarks: "As regards place, 'at' is not used with the names of countries; we say 'in England,' 'in France,' etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of 'at' or 'in' depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon the point of view; when we think merely of the local or geographical point, we use 'at'; when we think of inclusive space, we employ 'in'; as, we arrived at Liverpool; there are few rich men in this village." Cyclopedias are the books that best afford examples of actual usage in this case. The writer has specially examined a number of them on this point, particularly so but a short time ago, as he had to decide the matter for a cyclopedia which he edited, and desired, as he does in all his work, to have it show consistency based on principle. He found plain evidence of the common notion that "at" should be used for small places and "in" for large, but no evidence of anything like a dividing line in any of them. The notion is not reasonable, because there is no agreement possible in determining what place is small enough for "at" and which is large enough for "in." One cyclopedia even says sometimes that persons



Photo by F. E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

were born "at" London, Paris, and Edinburgh. Such matters as birth, residence, and death, as occurring within cities, towns, and villages, always show the relation belonging to "in," namely, that of inclusive space; and "in" should be used every time, whether the place be the smallest or the largest.

### EACH NUMBER AN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Enclosed find \$1 to apply on subscription for THE INLAND PRINTER. I endeavor to be up-to-date, and no "print-shop" is without THE INLAND PRINTER. Each number is an encyclopedia for the craft, and if a printer can not profit from it, he deserves to try blacksmithing, or something more suitable to his talent. I have read the publication for several years, generally in some office or from some newsdealer, and this is the first time I have ever written a line to you or sent a sample. To begin with, I admit my engraving is not the best, etc., but what I wish to say is this: That I have "picked up" my engraving from The Inland Printer and a couple of books on the subject, and any one can do the same thing if they go at it with a determination to win. I have never taken a lesson in wood-engraving, nor in pendrawing; simply read, studied and practiced till I can execute the samples I enclose. They are picked-up samples of everyday orders filled by myself. As for the printing part, many's the scrape THE INLAND PRINTER has helped me out of, and I can get good, wholesome ideas from examining its display ads., etc. May The Inland Printer be as much help to others as it has been to myself, is the wish of the writer .- S. I. Meseraull, Printer and Engraver, Sims Station, Kansas City, Kansas.



CONDUCTED BY C. S. PARTRIDGE.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from electrotypers, stereotypers and others. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

ELECTROTYPING.—By C. S. Partridge. Its chapters include: Historical Review—The Battery—The Dynamo—The Bath—Steel, Brass and Nickel Baths—Management of Baths—Agitation of Baths—Measuring Instruments—Preparation of Work—Molding—Bulding—Metalizing—The Conductors—Depositing—Casting—Finishing—Trimming and Routing—Revising—Blocking—The Invention of Electrotyping. Full cloth; 150 pages; \$1.50.

Cloth; 150 pages; \$1.50.

STERECTYPING.—By C. S. Partridge. This is the only book devoted exclusively to papier-maché stereotyping which has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing detailed descriptions of all the best methods of work in present use, including Cold Process, instructions for operating the Rolling Machine, Paste Recipes, Metal Formulas, Hints for the Protection of Type, Suggestions for the Operating and Care of Machinery, Instructions for Grinding Tools, and a complete list of unexpired patents pertaining to Stereotyping Methods and Machinery, including number of patent, date of issue and name of inventor. 140 pages, 6 by 8½ inches; 50 illustrations; \$1.50.

COAT YOUR BLOCKS .- The writer has been frequently asked how electrotypes may be preserved from corrosion. The following item, which appeared in a recent number of the British Printer, suggests a preservative which, while recommended for process blocks, would be equally valuable for electrotypes: "It is not so much in printing as in storing after printing that process blocks are frequently ruined. Many a printer has discovered this to his cost, and also to the annoyance of the client who entrusted to his keeping some valuable blocks. Before being stored away all 'half-tone' and 'line' blocks should be coated with some kind of preparation to preserve them from the action of the atmosphere. Under the title of 'D. M. V.' (De Montfort Varnish), our printers are offering for sale in a handy form a preparation which has been tried and tested at the De Montfort Press for some time past, and which can be confidently recommended to the trade. It is easily applied, dries quickly, and, what is of great importance, can be removed in a few seconds whenever the block is required for further use."

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.—About a year ago the Chicago stereotypers attempted to force the publishers of that city to accept terms which were rejected, and a strike ensued which soon ended in the defeat of the strikers. Since that time the situation has been considered unsatisfactory, especially to union printers. At Detroit an attempt was made to commit the International Union to radical measures, but better counsels prevailed and the following resolution was adopted:

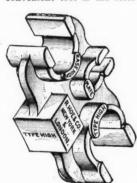
Resolved, That the unions in Chicago, subordinate to the International Typographical Union, be and they are hereby instructed to submit to the executive council without restriction all matters in connection with the controversy between the Publishers' Association and the aforesaid unions, with full power to act, and the executive council is hereby instructed to take charge of the matter aforesaid and use every means to effect a settlement in their judgment for the best interests of all the union men interested.

This compromise was reached after seven hours' deliberation behind closed doors. The wiser and steadier heads ruled, and no doubt a conclusion will be reached satisfactory to all concerned. It is infinitely better to approach a difficult question like this in the attitude of kindness than in one of hostility. Nothing is ever gained by the stand-and-deliver method.—Typothetæ and Platemaker.

ELECTROTYPES FROM STEREOTYPE MOLDS.—M. D. C., Tampa, Florida, writes: "Can you tell me of any way in

which I can make matrices of my forms and send them to an electrotype foundry to have plates made? I am too far away from any electrotype foundry to send my forms, and while there are two parties here who have small stereotype outfits, they can not do the work satisfactorily." Answer .-You could not make electrotype molds of your forms without an expensive equipment and the employment of expert help, and if you could it would be impracticable to ship them as they would probably be injured in transit. The only way an electrotype can be made from a papier-maché matrix is to first make a stereotype from the matrix and then make an electrotype from the stereotype. Such an electrotype would be no better than the stereotype and you would have to pay for both plates. If you must have an electrotype the only practical way is for you to ship your forms to the nearest foundry. If stereotypes will answer your purpose, and you have enough work to warrant the expense, you could put in a stereotype molding apparatus, consisting of a steam table, beating brush, etc., and make your own matrices which could be sent safely by mail to the nearest good stereotype foundry.

A New Gauge for Electrotypers.—A very useful and convenient tool is the steel combination gauge for electro-



typers and stereotypers, manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., which provides a means of instantly detecting errors in the height of type-high plates, book plates or bases. It is also useful as a standard for setting type gauges, or for setting the knife of a shaving machine or Daniels planer, or the bearers on cylinder presses, etc. The construction of the gauge is shown by the accompanying illustration.

LEARNING THE ELECTRO-TYPING TRADE.— Electrotyp-

ing is a good business to learn. In New York the molders, finishers, etc., get \$24 a week, and the backers and builders have just been raised from \$16 to \$18. All the men get steady work, and the hours are only nine. While they have to work hard at times, there is also a good deal of leisure, during which the men can sit down and chat. This is owing to the modern demand for rush work. Every job must be hurried, and the result is that no jobs are laid on one side to fill in with, and between rushes the men take it easy. Boys wanting to learn a trade can hardly do better than to get into some electrotyper's in the country, where the number of apprentices is not restricted, and in a few years they can get employment in the cities at a high wage, with steady work.—Typothetæ and Platemaker.

EMPLOY A COMPETENT FOREMAN .- "Some of the manufacturers of electrotype machinery are making a grave mistake in their efforts to make sales of machinery by the installation of new electrotyping plants, in their underrating the sum which it will be necessary for their prospective customer to pay an efficient man to take charge of a modern electrotyping shop. We had a case brought to our notice recently of a party who had obtained estimates from two or perhaps more manufacturers of electrotyping machinery, and among other items was the sum to be paid the foreman or man to superintend both branches of the business, in this instance \$18 per week. While it is true that there are men floating around having supreme nerve sufficient to imagine that they could assume the management of a modern or up-to-date electrotyping plant, and who are willing to risk chances as they have no reputation at stake, who will take a position of that responsibility at \$18 a week, or even less if they can not secure more, the investor-the man who has

placed money in the plant—is truly unfortunate in putting on a man of this caliber, and will realize the folly of such economy. In securing the services of a general foreman remember that the best is none too good, and such men can command nearly and oftentimes double that sum. Many machinists imagine that they can jump in and operate an electrotyping establishment. Some have tried the experiment to their sorrow and the disappointment of their employers."—Process Review and Journal of Electrotyping.

DRY STEREOTYPING.— In the September number of The Inland Printer the writer offered to supply to stereotypers who would give it a fair test, a sample sheet of dry stereotyping flong. Quite a number of applications were received and filled, but at this writing only two of the recipients have reported results. As a full report from the stereotyper was one of the conditions on which the flong was furnished, it is probable that others will be heard from later. The following letters on the subject are from Mr. Henry Kahrs, of New York city, and Mr. Otto Struensee, of Philadelphia:

240 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,

Mr. C. S. Partridge: New York, September 12, 1899.

Dear Sir,—A few days ago I received from you a sample of the Austrian dry method flong, and have experimented with it—tried it as directed in current issue of The Inland Printer—used it with a facing of different kinds, one of which gave good results; but the conclusion I arrived at is that as a dry method this new claimant does not answer. When used as prescribed, the matrix is difficult to mold, double impressions being almost certain when rolling, as the flong does not grip the form sufficiently. The impression, while seemingly sharp, is shallow, and the face of the cast not uniformly smooth. The flong itself is of excellent texture, uniformly even, and might be a desirable stereo paper for papier-maché work; as far as the limited quantity of it that I had to test, I imagine that it is very hygroscopic, however, and this is a disadvantage. It may be that the damp weather during the last few days aggravated this undesirable feature.

The one case, referred to above, in which I got good results from this flong, was when I gave it a thin coating of my Simplex stereotyping composition, and, while the flong was partly damp, took a heavy impression on it from a form in a job press, but I do not give the Austrian flong much credit for the good result, as almost any other thick, soft paper, with tough fibre, would answer as well.

The foregoing is my experience with the new flong. It has not changed my sentiments on "dry" or "cold" stereotyping; not that I think either of these latter are impossible, but that so far, at least, the matrix dried on the form by heat has no rival, quality of product considered.

I thank you very much for the privilege given me to test this dry method, and will be grateful for any similar favors in the future should it come within your power to bestow them. Yours very truly,

H. KAHRS.

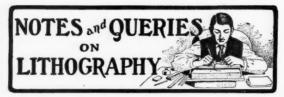
1606 THOMPSON STREET,

Mr. C. S. Partridge: PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 15, 1899.

DEAR SIR,- In accordance with my promise, I write to let you know the result I obtained with the cold process matrix paper you sent me. Enclosed you will find three matrices made from that paper. The one marked No. I was made from wood type, just as the paper is, and rolled through the machine once. You will see that it is broken and the face very rough; one cast was made from it, the edges being somewhat curled up: this was not fit to use. On No. II I thought I would try facing it with a tissue paper to give it a more smooth surface; you can see that there is a decided improvement, although not perfectly smooth. The upper line in this was wood, the lower celluloid. Both were new and should have turned out nicely. Four casts were made of this, fairly good. was done same as No. II, but the mold lifted on the return of machine and made a double impression. While the blanks in No. III are fairly deep, you will observe that the type - especially the small type - is very shallow, the bowels being hardly pressed out. All three molds were rolled once, the two I faced with tissue being put on steam table a few minutes to dry. Taken all in all, I can not say very much in favor of it as vet. I agree with you that I have never seen a cold-process mold to equal one dried under a steam table. I have always found it necessary to use quite a heavy pressure in molding a cold-process job, the molding of script being out of the question entirely, it breaking off under the pressure used. However, if you can inform me where I can buy a few large sheets of that paper, I would be willing to do a little experimenting Respectfully, OTTO STRUENSEE. with it.

### INSTANT PUBLICITY.

I have letters from a half-dozen different States in regard to your book and my picture, "Vesper Bells," in the October issue. Please send me twenty-five copies at once.— G. W. Simpkins, Lynchburg, Virginia.



BY E. F. WAGNER.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from lithographers, lithographic artists, and others interested. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration. Mark letters and samples plainly E. F. Wagner, 4 New Chambers street, New York.

PRODUCTION OF ZINC.—The price of zinc has gone up lately. This is owing to an increased demand for the article. Its value has been increasing steadily of late years. The gain last year in value of production was \$2,000,000 over that of the year before. Of course the graphic arts come in for quite a share of this consumption.

How to Dissolve Tallow.—F. S., Newark, New Jersey, writes: "I was told that I could dissolve tallow in alcohol; I have tried it without success. For etching purposes I would like to obtain it liquid; could you suggest a way to do it?" Answer.—Ox tallow melts at 38° cent. You can dissolve it in 40 parts boiling alcohol of 0.821 specific gravity. It contains, in every three parts of solid fat, about one part of liquid grease, and it is the latter that can be maintained in a solution, by mixing in an equal quantity of boiling (absolute) alcohol.

TIME REQUIRED FOR ANSWERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.—Pfister, San Francisco, California, writes a very impatient letter about the delay in my answer to his query. Our friend should understand that some of the questions can not be answered offhand, they require a thorough search and often careful experimenting. He may rest assured that the specimens, etc., which he sent us are well taken care of and shall be returned when he sends the necessary stamps. The result of my investigation will be ready for the issue of The Inland Printer of December, unless he would make special arrangements for personal correspondence.

EFFICIENT DAMPING FLUIDS FOR RETAINING MOISTURE IN SURFACE PRINTING.—1. On stone, the addition of glycerin 1 ounce, chloride of lime 1 ounce, water 1 ounce. 2. On aluminum, brown sugar alone added to the damping solution, which has been soured by adding a little nitric acid, is an excellent medium, allowing two impressions to be made before damping again. 3. Richmond recommends glycerin 4 ounces, tartrate potash 1 ounce, gum 1 ounce, water 4 ounces. 4. Common salt can also be used, but not on metal plates. 5. On zinc plate the addition of a little tannic acid and glycerin to water will preserve moisture and keep off

THE GREAT COMBINATION IN THE LITHOGRAPHIC INDUS-TRY .- Ph. M., Milwaukee, writes: "I have received several letters from New York, Buffalo, Chicago, San Francisco, etc., in which I am informed that an active effort is made to complete the work which the 'trust' has left unfinished, namely, to combine the entire lithographic establishments into one gigantic concern. I was in hopes that the old trust would soon breathe its last. Now it is another. Do you really think it will come so far? Lord help us then." Answer .- I believe there is such a movement on foot. Regarding the fear which our correspondent has, I can not share it. If such a combination has no elements of vitality it will die in due time. Impartially viewed, our progress is development pure and simple. There is an active law governing these things and to oppose it is folly. The fundamental principle of this law follows the lines of least resistance; this is as

true in the lithographic or other trades as it is in the expansion of steam. If diminished cost of production can be obtained by division of labor, it becomes a force and presses against the piston of least resistance, setting the machinery of trade in motion. The lithographic trade must follow the rule governing all, and to try to oppose it is to try and check the elements in their action.

COMMERCIAL LITHO-SPECIMENS .- The unique specimens of the Milwaukee "Jewels of the Pen" have been welcomed not only by engravers on stone, but by steel and copper plate engravers. Line and process draftsmen of the finer class are buying them; also solicitors of commercial work use them as a standard to show customers, and subsequently to their designers and engravers, as guides by which to gauge the style and quality of the workmanship to be executed. In this way we hail the advent of these specimens of exquisite lettering, and the hope arises that in the near future these Western examples of superior engraving will dominate our Eastern workshops, and gain us some of the lost prestige once our own in this class of work. Milwaukee, the reader will remember, is the city that won the prize in the lithographic engravers' contest initiated by The Inland Printer several years ago.

NATIONAL ART ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE 1900 EXPOSI-TION. - The members of the National Advisory Board who will be consulted in regard to the general policy, scope and administration of the United States Art Department at the Paris Fair consists of the following gentlemen, each one representing his respective district: Thomas Allen, Boston; J. W. Beatty, director Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburg; D. H. Burnham, Chicago, director of the works at the World's Fair, 1893; Howard Russell Butler, president American Fine Arts Society, New York; Thomas B. Clarke, New York; Walter Cook, New York; J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Boston; J. H. Gest, assistant director Museum Fine Arts, Cincinnati; C. L. Hutchinson, president Art Institute, Chicago; Halsey C. Ives, director Museum Fine Arts, St. Louis; Samuel H. Kauffman, president Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.: Harrison S. Morris, managing director, Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM. - Aluminum is making a steady advance in output and value. Last year 5,200,000 pounds were produced, and this was worth \$1,716,000. A monopoly controls the production of the metal, but the price has nevertheless been kept down to a comparatively low figure, evidently to stimulate its adoption wherever possible. In 1897 the production was 4,000,000 pounds, and the next few years will see a remarkable increase over these figures. The States of Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas, with their plentiful supply of bauxite clay, yield the raw material, but the actual manufactured product is produced in Buffalo, where the immense power of Niagara is utilized to convert the clay into the light and silvery metal. Another once very important constituent of aluminum is cryolite, composed of the fluoride of potassium and sodium, which has been also used largely in the manufacture of caustic soda. The same is found principally in Greenland and exported from there to other countries, principally as flux.

ZINC PLATES VS. SOLID ROLLERS FOR ROTARY PRESS PRINTING.—A. S., Eastport, Maine, asks: "Some one has sent in a solid zinc cylinder for me to make a transfer upon it (all over the surface), and to etch up high like type; may I ask you how to make a transfer on such? I think it is not possible, for I believe it ought to be made on a flat piece and then bent around rollers to print from." Answer.—A transfer can be made upon a solid roller if the roller is made to fit into a special machine, constructed upon the principle of a copperplate press. The work must not be very fine, and must be dusted with dragon's blood and heated and etched, repeating the process several times. The simplest way, as



Photo by A. H. McOuilkin.

A MOUNTAIN PASTURE, PINE KNOB MOUNTAIN, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

you say, is to make the transfer upon a flat sheet of zinc, then bend the plate in a special machine and fasten the cylinder by means of an adhesive. A groove could also be cut in the cylinder, into which the two ends of the plate, suitably bent, can be wedged. The proper people to see are the rotary press builders: Huber, Providence, Rhode Island; R. Hoe & Co., New York; Aluminum Plate & Press Company, Plainfield, New Jersey.

HENDERSON'S COLOR SHADE FINDER - a chromatic device which shows not only the exact tints and shades of "Primaries," "Secondaries" and "Tertiaries," but also the exact amounts used in the composition of any given color, and renders it in such a complete and graphic manner that it is astonishing to witness the ease and simplicity, but at the same time unfailing accuracy, of the results. It is rather a difficult task to describe the little instrument by which more than 1,400 blends of different colors can be found, showing at the same time the exact amounts by measurement, of how much or how little of a certain color was or is to be used for obtaining a given result. It is a veritable color-analyzer, and will no doubt soon find its way into the hands of every lithographer, prover, pressman, process-worker, artist, teacher, business man or manufacturer. It must be seen and tried to be appreciated. The shade finder consists of three color-bearing disks, two of which are transparent, mounted from the center, one over the other, on which are impressed a number of shades from three to twenty, ranging from light to deep. These color-disks are set in frames of aluminum, with handles or levers attached to turn each disk; a base of celluloid or enameled steel, on which are three circles and a shade register point, the color-disks being so placed that when a handle rests on a certain figure of the outside scale, the shade of color it represents is shown at the shade register point. So, by these means, the exact proportions of yellow, red or blue of any color within the range of the machine are given by medium of the handles. The machine with three shades shows sixty-three single and blended shades or colors; with twenty shades it shows 9,260 single and blended colors made simply by yellow, red and blue. Commencing with three shades and gradually advancing to ten shades, the training of the eye to color will be easily accomplished, if the instrument is used for educational purposes. Mr. G. K. Henderson, the inventor of the Shade Finder, is a lithographic color-prover of recognized ability, and his genius has been displayed in much of the artistic signwork produced by the Standard Advertising Company, of Coshocton, Ohio. We have no doubt that the shade finder will sell on sight. Price \$5 in neat box, including descriptive pamphlet. Chromatic Device Company, 1355 Sixty-second street, Brooklyn, New York.

ARE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS GOOD ORTHOGRAPHERS? Sv. E., New York, writes: "I observe in the September issue an article in your column about the errors made by engravers of commercial work. Has it ever struck you that the most of them are very poor spellers, and worse grammarians? A number of years ago, when our house was among the first to put in a steam press, we had our designer make us a card, on which he said: 'Steam Lithographic Engravers and Printers.' We noticed also that our man was apt to leave out letters in words or transpose some letters, as for instance, place an I before an H, and he was no exception; almost all the other engravers had the same faults." Answer. - This was, as you say, very long ago. Things have changed now. Our engravers have become Americanized and are up-to-date. Should one not be quite up in spelling, he keeps at his elbow a New Webster Dictionary, which costs only 25 cents, containing pronunciation and definition of 45,800 words; also "Parliamentary Manual, Rapid Calculator, Compendium of Business and Social Forms, Letter-Writer and Literary Guide," 192 pages, 55% by 25%, cloth, indexed. In fact, considering the absorbing attention which is exacted by an engraver while forming his letters with the painstaking accuracy which is required, he may sometimes lose the thread in spelling a word, and the above little book will be found of great use even by the most advanced of

PRINTING "GRAIN" TEXTURES OR "CRAYON-WORK" IN THE TYPE PRESS, OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAIN AND TEXTURE. - The reason why a healthy, juicy texture or grain has not been rendered in type-press printing as yet lies in the fact that this class of work was always done by the artist direct on the metal plates and then etched. The grain, however, which is usually obtained by "sand-blast," is not really a texture but more a granulation produced by the particles of sand being hurled against the surface, leaving a smooth indentation there, and is more in the nature of minute punctures. By continued blasts the metal can be eaten away, but the grain can not be varied above a very limited extent, and only by different grades of sand. This is owing to the soft, yielding nature of zinc plates. But on the other hand, the crisp and clear labyrinthian corrugations of a grain on stone is not really a grain, but strictly a texture, composed of endless fissures, veins and sharp little precipices. On metal, a careful examination with a microscope will reveal little hooks, where the metal seems to have been kneaded by the rain of sand, battered from one side to another, serving only to catch the artist's crayon imperfectly, over-filling itself in the grooves, which finally, when the high etching is taken up, presents a surface that can be undermined by the acid, more or less, where in other parts the crayon, in making little points, will appear to have banded itself together to resist the entering of the mordant, thus giving a spotty, dirty look to the work in printing. Again, if we look at the grain made on stone by the inflexible pressure of grinding the sand between two surfaces of a brittle nature, where a grain of sand travels around to and fro, here and there, in ever-changing windings, tearing and splitting the endless little rills, valleys, fissures, veins and precipices in bewitching and artistic confusion, laying the groundwork where the artist's crayon is deposited on a solid



Photo by J. H. Tarbell, Asheville, N. C. MEDITATION.

bed, leaving the crevices clean and clear; this is the texture wanted for art work on which the cool, close dainty tints of a distance are brought in contrast with the deep, warm, rich and transparent shadows of a foreground. Contrasts of rough, open, spattered, and even chunky texture are brought in forcible contrast with even, smooth, polished representations in a picture; strength with softness, contrast with harmony. To produce this effect upon a printing-plate for the type press has long been the hope of many periodical and newspaper printers. In order to obtain this object, various devices have been tried which we will not enumerate, as they have all been relegated to a back seat. One, however, has been successful, and we find that the method is at once useful and artistic. It is as follows: A good glass plate is grained in the usual way, by moving a smaller piece of glass in a certain, equal pressure over the larger piece, having finer or coarser sand with water between them; after working the same around for a time sufficiently to tear up the surface of the plate into the desired texture, the plate is washed and dried, and can be laid down and drawn upon the same as upon grained lithographic stone, forming a positive. From this a negative can be easily made which can be exposed and developed upon a sensitized zinc plate, and then etched up for the type press.



CONDUCTED BY A PRESSMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.-Letters for this department should malled direct to 212 Monroe street, Chicago. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

PHOTO-TRICHROMATIC PRINTING.—See Process Engraving.

THE COLOR PRINTER.—By John F. Earhart. Price, \$15-now reduced to \$10.

 $M_{\rm AKING}$  Ready on Job Presses.—A practical pamphlet, by C. H. Cochrane. 10 cents.

Presswork.—By William J. Kelly. A manual of practice for printing-pressmen and pressroom apprentices. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE HARMONIZER.—By John F. Earhart, author of "The Color Printer." A book of great value to any printer who prints on tinted or colored stock. Cloth, \$3.50.

THE THEORY OF OVERLAYS. By C. H. Cochrane. A practical treatise on the correct method of making ready half-tone cuts and forms of any kind for cylinder presses. 10 cents.

OVERLAY KNIFE.—Flexible, with a keen edge, enabling the operator to divide a thin sheet of paper very delicately. Blade runs full length of handle, which can be cut away as knife is used. 50 cents.

GUIDE TO PRACTICAL EMBOSSING. By P. J. Lawlor. Contains instructions for embossing by the various methods applicable to ordinary job presses, and much information not hitherto accessible. \$1.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART contains seventy-three specimens of cover papers of various colors, shades and qualities, on which are printed six colors of ink—black, yellow, red, blue, green and brown—colors most generally in use. 40 cents.

Because of the frequency of Inquiry and the divergent opinions expressed regarding the causes and remedy of electricity in print-ing paper, and which have from time to time found place in this department, the Editor desires to secure the co-operation of about one hundred pressmen, located in different parts of the world, to write him their personal experience with the trouble: as to how it affects the operations of feed and delivery of paper at press, and what, in their experience, has been found to overcome its action. If ten or twenty pressmen in each city or town will lend their aid in the manner indicated, their letters will be published in this journal. From the deductions of such a body of practical workmen, a complete remedy may be found to rid the pressroom o Its most annoying enemy. Address communications to William J. Kelly, 762 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

HEAT AND MOISTURE FOR THE ELECTRICITY ANNOY-ANCE. - S. I. Meseraull, of Kansas City, Kansas, contributes the following to the discussion of causes and cure for the electricity annoyance in pressrooms: "The subject of electricity in paper is a valuable one for dissection, and in order to 'push a good thing along,' I will relate a little experience encountered last winter in Kansas City. It was during the extremely cold spell, 18 to 26 degrees below, when an order

for enameled book-paper was filled, and as near as I remember the paper was in the delivery wagon about five or six hours - long enough to dispel any warmth that ever existed in the paper. It was next to impossible to handle the paper, and after about a half-day's experimenting with glycerin, etc., I discovered that heat affected the paper, so I piled the stock around a hot-air register, and, while it did not entirely eradicate the trouble, it affected it so much that I was enabled to use the paper without serious hindrance. While on this subject of heat, I want to say a word about gummed paper. Having used considerable of it, and having met and partly overcome the only objectionable feature of that paper, I give it for what it is worth. I have noticed that gummed paper works better in a cool atmosphere than in a warm one. Also, I have invariably found that in each package is a note to the effect that the paper will work better if moisture is plentiful in the vicinity of the paper. There is only one conclusion to arrive at, namely: The curling of gummed paper is caused by the shrinking of the coat of gum. Keep the atmosphere moist and the gum absorbs the moisture and swells, hence no curling. But let the paper occupy a dry atmosphere for a while and the 'Old Nick' can hardly make use of it. Now for the part heat plays. First, in ordering gummed paper be sure and secure fresh stock. Old stock dries out and is harder to work. After the stock is cut (and by the way, I always endeavor to cut it as soon as I receive it, even though it doesn't reach the press for a couple of days-it cuts better when first unwrapped), if in the summer time, it is put in a cool place (to save the moisture already in the gum) and generally as near the ground as possible. If it is cold weather, keep your paper away from the heat, for as soon as the heat reaches the gum the drvingout process begins, and also the curling. On long runs of gummed paper I have cut the stock and piled it up out doors with the weather below zero, and brought just enough in to supply the press, and carried it out again until ready for the cutter. The cold at least keeps the moisture in the gum, and nine times out of ten the paper will lay flat and feed evenly. I heartily agree with Mr. Wilson on one point, that heat plays a very important part against electricity, and I believe a contrivance might be fixed up whereby a warm atmosphere with plenty of moisture could battle against the invisible fluid.

Wants Our Opinion on His Presswork.—F. D. L., of Monroe, Michigan, writes us a complimentary letter regarding the benefit The Inland Printer has been to him in printing. He says: "With this letter I enclose two forms of half-tone portraits which I desire criticised through the columns of your journal, etc." Answer.—We would be only too happy to do as asked, but you have forgotten to send us the printed specimens. Let us hear from you again. The money for renewal of subscription came to hand all right.

Photo-Grain Plates.—A. J. D., of Jersey City, New Jersey, has forwarded a print of a steamship at sea, done by the process stated, regarding which he writes: "Noticing the 'photo-grain' plates in the August issue of The Inland Printer, I send the enclosed reproduction. I think we have something that excels the 'granular process' used by your company. I printed this specimen on a quarto Gordon press more than a year ago." Answer.—The specimen sent is a good and clear sample of engraving; and while the grounds of both are different in their execution, there is no doubt of the real merit of both systems—but that shown in our August issue is certainly much softer, more delicate and more artistic, in so far as the groundwork, or grain, is considered.

PRINTING OVER VARNISHED LABELS.—C. M. B., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has sent a highly varnished label on which he has attempted to print a firm-name. Regarding this he says: "You will notice that the job is varnished, and

when printing over the varnish the ink will not adhere to the paper on account of the varnish cracking. The job was worked on a Chandler & Price press, and \$1 black ink used; the tympan was hard and the rollers well seasoned, yet not too hard—about medium." Answer.—Use a little bronze or milori blue ink in the black, and add a few drops of dammar varnish to the ink. Run press slow, and give the work slightly more impression than the copy sent for inspection. If the ink "pulls" too much, add a very small piece of vaseline.

Wants a Black Ink That Can be Removed from Paper with a Steel Pointer.—W. D. H., of Syracuse, New York, writes: "I wish to learn if an ink is made that will thoroughly dry, and, if used on a highly glazed white paper, can be removed by a steel pointer. I wish to prepare a chart the surface of which will be entirely black, on a very delicate registering apparatus to trace given lines, which, when removing the ink, will show a white surface underneath." Answer.—We have no knowledge of an ink which when printed on white paper or cardboard will give you the result desired. When black ink is printed on smooth or enameled stock it is firmly set into the interstices of the paper or cardboard.

ABOUT PRINTING WITHOUT INK .- "Cincinnatus" writes: "Will you please publish in your next month's issue of THE INLAND PRINTER a short sketch of this new method of printing without the use of printing-ink, and also give the numbers of the patents which have been taken out on this subject, and oblige." Answer.- In the October number of this journal, page 62, will be found about all that is known of the discovery up to the present writing. The English exchanges have made considerable comment on the matter. but have so far been unable to give us a practical view of the peculiarities connected with the discovery, other than that described as follows: "Some one has found out how to produce an entire British museum library without a drop of printing-ink. All you've got to do is to have a paper susceptible to the magnetic-electric influence of light, and to run an electric current through your machine." This is vague to us, and we suppose it will be to you. When a practical side has been made manifest, we shall endeavor to comprehend it, and give our readers the benefit of our investigations.

THE LIFE OF A GEAR-WHEEL.- W. M., of Madison, Wisconsin, asks the following question: "How long should the gear-wheel on a Gally Universal quarter superroyal press last - the cam particularly? I have had my press but five years and I now have trouble with the third wheel, which was put in about a year ago. A new pinion shaft was put in at the same time. The effect of this wearing out shows itself in the roller-carriage only, which then has a jerky motion that is so pronounced as to shake the building. Is the same fault also common to the Colt's Armory press? Answer. - The durability of a gear-wheel such as you allude to, or indeed, any part of a piece of machinery, depends almost entirely on the kind of use and treatment it has received at the hands of those operating it. We have seen a first-class cylinder press almost ruined in four months, and platen presses encounter treatment so shameful as to spoil their future usefulness. The materials put into the construction of both the Gally and the Colt's Armory presses are of the best quality. One of these presses is built by the Sharp's Arms Company, while the other is built by the Colt's Arms Company - two of the best construction concerns in the country. The jerky motion and noise caused by the rollercarriage may proceed from some other cause than that assigned; perhaps the bottom of the carriage, or the rising and falling weight for adjusting the momentum of the carriage may strike some part of the framework of the press. If the weight strikes the rear cross-bar of the frame of the

press, it should be filed off so as to clear this bar. We have always found that with good oil, cleanliness and attention, coupled with some practical knowledge of machinery, especially printing machinery, the wear on such is natural and infinitesimal.

HEAVY IMPRESSION ON ENDS OF SHEET AND LOW IN THE CENTER .- W. N. C., of New Hampton, Iowa, writes: "I have enclosed you sheet of newspaper printed on one side, which shows a heavy impression on the ends and light impression in the middle. We use an air-spring Cottrell, six-column press, with rubber blanket, with few sheets of paper over the rubber. Please let me know what to do to obtain a uniform impression all over sheet." Answer .-Raise the bearers so as to be about two sheets of news paper in extra height to that now set. Ease off the impression screws temporarily, to ascertain how cylinder and bearers meet. Add another sheet to tympan, and tighten impres-

type-page in line with the cut could be plainly seen on the cut; and no matter how many times the rollers were allowed to pass over, when an impression was taken the type could be easily distinguished across the face of the cut. The press is a quarto jobber of the Hadwen & Swain make, similar to the old-style Gordon. The ink used was a fairly good quality of half-tone biue-black. Also please state remedy for copying-ink slurring, and printing thin and watery-looking on a bond-paper job." Answer .- The cause of the rollers impressing an imprint of the type lines upon the cut and leaving these to be printed on the paper arises from the fact that the rollers pass up and down over the form without sufficient reversing action to destroy the exact circumference covering of the three rollers. In other words, there is not enough reversing motion to destroy their regularity. If you will get some of your rollers cast in slightly different sized molds, so that two different sizes of circumference may be



Photo by E. J. Davison, Kansas City, Mo.

A COON OUTFIT.

sion screws. Run through a sheet of news paper on the form, and examine. If the ends still show more impression than in the center of the sheet, it will be in order to drop the cylinder a trifle, so as to fit "hard" on the bearers, and then tighten the impression screws so that the little of excessive pressure on the bearers will shift the surplus impression from the ends to the belly of the cylinder. If you can not succeed by this means, then insert a sheet-trimmed off to suit the impression on the ends - and fasten it on the iron of the cylinder, underneath the rubber blanket. P. S .- The sheet you sent us shows that you have more impression on one side of press than on the other. Correct this, too.

ROLLERS DEPOSITING IMPRINTS ON FORMS .- F. W. H., of San Francisco, California, has had an experience common to many, but which has been puzzling to him. He says: "I had occasion to print a small four-page circular consisting of three pages of type and one taken up by a large half-tone cut. The rollers, which were apparently well seasoned, seemed to take an impression from the type, as after they had passed over the half-tone, the contents of the

used in sets on the press, this difficulty will be removed. Carry one roller, at least, of different thickness (circumference) to the other two-this mixes up the continuity of covering, besides giving better distribution. Sometimes employing an old roller with two new ones will be ample to remedy the complaint. If copying-ink is good and properly used there should not be a slur. Stir up the ink in the can before putting it on the press, and then slightly dampen the plate and form with water, when ready to print; then the ink will distribute and cover perfectly. Use old rollers to print with; these must not be too old nor too hard. Bond paper requires to be printed on a slightly softer tympan than that used to print smooth-surfaced papers.

PRINTING IN BOOK MARGINS .- The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer has the following: "Mr. J. T. Morton Rowntree, of Willesden Green, England, has projected an invention that has for its object a means to print in the marginal spaces of books, magazines, etc., any notes, advertisements, or other matter. It consists of a longitudinal bar or chase, adapted to the size of the page to be printed on, and

having a slit in which type may be placed. Through the frame there turns a screw between two plates that form its top and bottom. The ends of the frame are closed by solid blocks, one of them being recessed to receive a turning key fitted on to a square end of the screw, which works with a right-hand thread for one-half its length, and with a left-hand thread for the other half, each half passing through a sliding block also fitted with a screw thread. Inside the frame is a slot for keeping the types in an upright position, and to the two sliding blocks are attached projections so arranged that they bear against the types at both ends, pressing them, as the sliding blocks move forward when the screw is worked, in such a manner that the types are held as firmly as in a vise. A mere reversal of the screw, of course, liberates the whole arrangement. These blocks may be locked up in the ordinary chase in such a position as to bring their printing surfaces on the margins of the book pages to be printed on, or they may be used separately, according to the particular work to be done.

BAD PURPLE INK SPOILS A JOB OF PRINTING .- J. F. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has sent us two sheets showing form of labels printed in purple ink. He writes: "I enclose you proofs of a job on which I am 'stumped.' These sheets were run five days ago, and, as you may see, are mottled, or the ink 'crawled.' At first I thought it was the paper, but I tried another lot of paper, and it did the same thing. You see the ink does not dry, and we can not get a clean, clear print. Please advise me where the trouble lies." Answer. - The purple ink is not suited to the kind of paper used in the job, for it is too thin, and void of sufficient color, which has been compounded in a poor quality of varnish that will not dry nor hold the color on the stock. Perhaps the two greatest misfortunes to the work are the non-drying qualities of the ink and its tendency to rub off and mar the stock it is printed on. Although the presswork has been done nearly a month now, the color is almost as liable to rub off as the day it was printed. The paper stock used is of a superior grade; and had good and suitable ink been employed in the printing of this job, it would have been a creditable piece of work. Add a few drops of dammar varnish to the ink you have, so as to assist it in holding on to the coated surface and drying as well. A better way would be to change the grade of ink, as the present lot is too thin and will give further trouble when the labels are being pasted onto the packages.

IN A QUANDARY .- J. P., of Christchurch, New Zealand, writes as follows: "I should be very pleased if you will tell me if first-class half-tone work is generally done on a fourroller Cottrell flat-bed perfecting press; also whether to use a quick-drying ink on the same. I have some trouble with the ink, generally on the second side of the printed sheet. I get very good results for a thousand run or so, then the solids of the blocks have a mottled appearance, and look as though either the ink is too stiff or not sufficient make-ready is put on. I have tried many things: extra make-ready, reducing the ink with hog's lard, pomade and old boiled linseed oil, but none of these have been quite satisfactory. I have used quick-drying ink, also ordinary half-tone ink. I have also set rollers very lightly, and then tried lowering them. Only three inkers cover the entire form of press - the fourth roller not reaching the end of form. The impression has a slight tendency to go lighter after a few thousand runs. Are the cylinder springs tight enough? I feel that I am asking you too much, and taking up too much of your valuable time; but I would be pleased if you will suggest a remedy for the foregoing." Answer.- Yes; first-class half-tone work can and is done on the Cottrell flat-bed perfecting press, but the press must not be driven too fast; a soft, quick-drying ink should be used. A special ink is made here for such presses, by the use of which little or no difficulty is experienced in producing good work; strong overlays—that is three-sheet—are generally used on fine cut work. There should not be any giving way under impression, if the packing is firm and the impression screws rigidly set. Of course the cylinders must not be over-packed, as in that event the tympan would be in danger, as well as the register. It is possible that the packing on your cylinders is not quite hard enough, if it gives way after a run of 1,000 impressions; it should be good for 100,000 impressions. Apparently, most of the trouble has its origin in the defects you experience on the cylinders. It is unfortunate that a larger machine was not put in, so that the four rollers would cover the entire form. It is poor policy to buy a four-roller press that will only give you the result of a three-roller one.

A NEW EMBOSSING PROCESS has been patented in England which relates to the making of dies for embossing cardboard, paper, and the like, on a printing-press. A matrix (female die) is produced by engraving the subject in boxwood, zinc or other suitable metal, when one or more electros are taken from it. By means of the matrix, or electro, a celluloid die (male) is formed by forcing one or more sheets of celluloid into the matrix by means of a press heated to suitable temperature. Before pressing down on the celluloid, a smooth steel plate is placed between it and the press-head, to insure uniformity. When the celluloid has cooled sufficiently, it is treated with a coating of camphorated oil, after which it is fastened onto a base of cardboard or other material with a cement made of gelatin dissolved in acetic acid. Any of the usual cements will do. The celluloid is first softened by exposure to vapors of acetone in a closed box - that is before attempting to press it into the matrix by pressure on the heated press alluded to. A second form of die for embossing on thin cardboard or paper is produced by impressing a celluloid sheet in the manner just described, using a sheet of medium strong strawboard instead of a steel plate. Another form of die may also be made by observing the same procedure and using a thin sheet of copper or copper-foil, the recesses in the back of the impressed copper or foil die to be filled in with softened celluloid or a moistened cement of red lead and celluloid dissolved in acetone.

ABOUT TYMPANS, CHANGEABLE INKS AND OTHER THINGS. J. W. W., of Kankakee, Illinois, writes: "In June number of The Inland Printer, is it a correct statement when the writer of the article 'Make-Ready on Job Presses' says to use eight or ten sheets of book or news paper and one sheet of hard cardboard for an ordinary tympan? It strikes me that that would be a surplus amount. In the same issue of the journal, you give in 'Pressroom Queries and Answers' formula for giving black ink a bronze or changeable hue, and state that the quantity used in the ink must be carefully proportioned. Can you say what proportion to use in the ink; or how can I ascertain when I have put in a sufficiency? Will you kindly inform me what different effects dammar varnish, copal varnish, boiled linseed oil, vaseline, or hog's lard, have on printing-inks?" Answer. - The number of sheets set down for tympans on platen presses is excessive, as you say. Here is what "Presswork" gives as about right: "For all small forms, use a sheet of thin pressboard (or cardboard) next to the platen, and draw over this from two to three thicknesses of smooth hard paper-the top one acting as a cover to the make-ready. If a card is to be printed, leave out the pressboard and merely use the few sheets of paper. Where practicable, it is wise to keep presses set to this degree of impression, as larger forms can be adjusted for printing by the addition of a few more tympan sheets." (This book on presswork is recommended for your consideration.) If you will refer to the formula for imparting a changeable hue to black ink, and will add to it these words: "To every half pound of good \$1 a pound black ink, mix into the same about half an ounce of the aniline-shellac varnish," you will have a proportionate quantity of the latter to produce the effect sought. Some black inks, such as "soft," require a little more of the mixture than do strongermade grades. Dammar varnish is a white transparent varnish; copal varnish is thicker, stronger and dark; and boiled linseed oil, when old, is of a dark amber color; from it is made the better grades of varnishes for printing-inks. All of these are driers to a greater or lesser degree, and mix with each other and with printing-inks to great advantage. Vaseline and hog's lard are very moderate reducers, and are employed to lessen the tackiness of good inks without destroying the body of the color, as is usually the case when reducing varnishes are recklessly used.

THE CARE OF MACHINERY. - Newspaperdom recently published a number of valuable suggestions regarding "why machines work well, and why some do not." It says: "No matter how simple a machine is, it will not run itself, it requires some one of intelligence sufficiently interested in it to master its details and requirements. Many a machine has been ruined for lack of a drop of oil at the right time. Many another has come to grief because some blunderer with a screw-driver has aimlessly loosened and tightened, without any idea of what he is doing, or any adequate effort to study out the cause of the little difficulty he is blindly trying to remedy. Many another machine, still, has found itself rejected because the person in charge of it wanted it rejected for reasons of his own. This is not a difficult matter, if the owner of the machine trusts everything to subordinates, and does not himself look into the real causes of an unsatisfactory situation. The company a new machine finds itself in is sometimes enough to make it want to commit hara-kiri. A dirty, ill-kept shop - everything at sixes and sevens, no system, no adequate effort at order or cleanliness-has its effect on every workman in it. Even when he honestly tries to do his best with the new machine, everything seems to work against him. The ingrained carelessness of his fellows, together with slipshod surroundings, are a heavy handicap to a satisfactory result. It is gratifying to know that such relics of the olden times are fast disappearing in this day. The pressure of modern competition is weeding out those too careless or too blind to see that a successful business can not be conducted on the old, easygoing lines. In general, labor-saving machinery is having an easier time of it than in former days, when it was at the mercy of the indifference, or worse, of those who had its operation and care. The new generation of workers show a commendable thirst for knowledge, and take pleasure and pride in mastering any machinery submitted to their care that is, the majority of them, though there are still too many in the fast dwindling ranks of the other kind. Of course, some allowance must be made for inborn difference in capacity and adaptability. Some men have no mechanical capacity whatever - were born without it. When a man of no mechanical idea is found in charge of a machine, he should not be blamed, of course; but the satisfactory operation of the machine requires that he be replaced. For such a condition its owner should be alert, and assign the workman to something better suited to his capacity.'

DIFFICULTY IN KEEPING DOWN QUADS AND SLUGS.—SUGGESTIONS FROM "ROLLER STOCK."—The devices recommended by your department to "J. G. R., Stratford, Ontario," in the September Inland Printer, for this trouble, in his case, are undoubtedly the best, but printers can not always wait to procure them, and as the forms mentioned in J. G. R's case are not the only kind that "bob up serenely" to curl the hair of pressmen, I would like to give my experience in this matter, feeling justified in so doing by your courteous "invite." As I have said, newspaper forms are not the only kind in which quads, spaces and leads work up, and cylinder

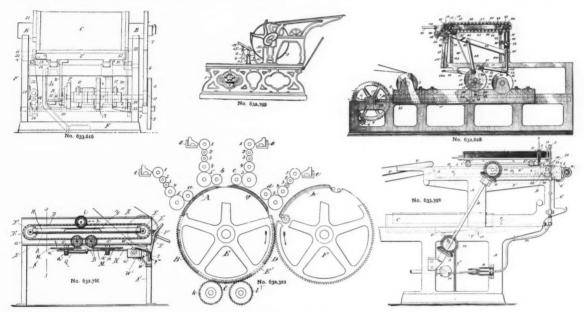
presses are not the only presses upon which annoyance is produced, and the method I have found best in most cases, though not in all - as circumstances, or rather conditions, existing are not exactly the same in any two cases - has given satisfactory results. Now, most of us know that when a pressman has given considerable time and careful attention to his form and make-ready, and starts the run, he is liable to get wrathy if he finds quads, spaces, etc., making "snoots" at him after he has a few hundred impressions off, and ofttimes the comp. comes in along with the stoneman, combined with sulphurous fumes, or at least something that reminds you of them, in said pressman's remarks about that time. Then comes the hunt to see what is wrong. Sometimes the cause is the furniture binding, or a side slug may have slipped down, thus binding the lock-up on the side, possibly Mr. Comp. has a long line, caused by spacing too tightly in the stick, etc. Of course these can be easily detected and remedied, but if neither of these is the cause, the rule I have always followed is to take it for granted that the form is arched, that is, locked up too tightly at the base, thus throwing the form higher in the center than at the edges, causing it to work up and down, and as it passes to the impression and off again the quads, spaces, etc., work up type-high, as a matter to be expected, and every pressman knows that there is no way to determine what antics a form will develop until his press is running and he watches the result until several hundred copies have been printed, and not till then does he feel safe to leave it awhile and go to other forms awaiting his attention. I always keep on hand ready for use strips of three or four-ply cardboard, pasted wedding preferred, about one-pica, two-pica and three-pica in width, also strips of gummed paper of like widths, and when quads, etc., in a form develop a tendency to work up I have unlocked the same (either job or cylinder forms), and having cut a onepica strip of cardboard as long as the column, page or form (as the case may be) is wide, I place it next to the furniture, so that the lower edge rests upon the bed or stone that is at the base of the form, then lock up as usual. If it is found that this does not remedy the evil, open form again and put in a two-pica piece of cardboard next to the one-pica piece already in, and try it again. If this is not a "settler" for it, it is time to think that the column or page is not properly made-up, and most likely needs a lead or two to space it out so as to lock up properly, as the two thicknesses of cardboard would remedy, in most cases at least, any variation in the furniture, although this defect would be more likely to throw the matter off its feet than to cause anything to work up. Sometimes simply turning the furniture over will remedy the trouble. Cuts in a form frequently cause the working up of not only leads, quads and spaces, but the type is worked up so as to break off, and in the absence of means to true the cut otherwise, strips of cardboard or gummed paper could be used, putting on the one, two or three pica strips until the base will receive equal pressure at top and bottom in the lock-up. It is better to put the strips next to the furniture rather than between the type lines, as the wood is more likely to be at fault than the metal, although I have frequently had to put as many as four to six one-pica strips of thin card or thick paper in a single page of linotype slugs, at the base, in order to overcome the tendency to arch, as they seemed to be thicker at the shoulder than at the base. Again I have had to take out leads in a form and substitute a set of the card strips, that is, one each of the one, two and three pica strips for each lead removed, and one can readily see that this would increase the pressure of the lock-up at the bottom of the form, relieving same at the shoulder or top, and at the same time would not affect the spacing to speak of. Another source of annoyance (and pressmen have some all their own) and cause of quads, etc., working up, is careless composition, lines not properly spaced or justified. In this case I have found a thick piece of blotting-paper, about as wide as a

lead, placed along the ends of the lines, that is on the side of the form, a great help and a means to save time. There is another cause for this trouble met with in cylinder presses where chases in pairs, etc., are used. Chases are supposed to be square, at least on the inside, but are not always so on the outside, and in locking them up on the large bed of a cylinder press they will sometimes spring up. The putting in of cardboard strips, as mentioned, between the furniture and chases, will be found a great help in keeping them in proper place. Pressmen too often lose their heads in cases where everything does not go right, and instead of reasoning it out in a quiet way, slap and bang, cuss and tear around as though the form or press were human and could be scared into righting the difficulty. This, of course, is all wrong, as it does no good and gives the impression that the pressman does not know his business. How different to see a man with a cool, quiet determination, set about to remedy something defective in form or press. It is a pleasure to watch one who goes right at the trouble, and even if he does not

impression on a sheet of paper. In the drawing the several inking-fountains are marked e, and the cylinder E bears design-plates A, B, C, D, each of which is inked in a different color. These four color-designs are all transferred to the surface h on the other large cylinder F, and may be printed on a web of paper, not shown, brought against the surface h as it passes the right of the drawing.

A novel form of printing-press has been designed by A. R. Stone, of Chicago, the principle of which is illustrated diagrammatically in No. 632,766. X is the form and y the paper. The impression cylinder C and the ink-rollers B travel on endless chains D entirely around the bed, the rollers receiving ink from the two disks M M. The method of feeding the paper and taking it away is not shown.

In patent No. 633,616, Walter Scott shows an improved rack mechanism for cylinder presses. The rack 18, which meshes with the cylinder segment-gear 21, may be thrown out of connection by the cam 28 and lever 25, while the rack 18 is at all times under the control of its operating mechanism.



right it at the first, second or third attempt, he will accomplish much more than one who throws the wrench in one direction, kicks the oil-can in another, and before he gets through probably has the key slip while unlocking the form and smashes several lines of matter therein. What pressmen need along with their other accomplishments is a good, big stock of patience, for there are few indeed who have as much to contend with as the pressman.

### PATENTS.

An offset-preventing arrangement has been patented (No. 632,628) by H. F. Bechman, for application to a Duplex press. After the sheets are printed on one side on the first cylinder they are suspended in the air, as shown at 83 and 84, during a certain number of impressions, before printing on the other side, thus giving the ink on the first side time to dry.

Several inventors across the ocean are working on the development of color-printing machinery, in which all the colors are printed from one form at one impression. In patent No. 632,322, by Ivan Orloff, of St. Petersburg, it is aimed to accomplish this by providing several color-plates or patterns, each of which is inked by rollers for its appropriate color, and the inked designs transferred to a common printing-plate, from which the printing is done at a single

A brake 33 is arranged to insure that the bed and cylinder shall be moving at the same speed when the rack and segment come into mesh.

Mr. Scott has also patented an automatic slip-sheeting device, No. 633,392, in which the slip-sheets are mounted on a reciprocating carriage L. A pneumatic picker S raises one end of the slip-sheet, suction being secured by the pump R. The slip-sheet is held stationary while the carriage rolls away the whole pile, when the slip-sheet is dropped on the printed sheet that lies on the traveling apron G, after which the sheet and slip-sheet may be carried to delivery.

Jerome B. Bell, of Wilmington, Delaware, in patent No. 632,395 shows a device for bringing a series of linotype slugs, with addresses or the like, to the cylinder of a printing-press, and carrying them back again to a storage galley. In this way envelopes, wrappers, etc., might have a regular form printed from the bed of the press, while addresses, regularly changed, were printed from the slugs descending on the galley 11.

### USED AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Huntley S. Turner, printer, Ayer, Massachusetts, in sending three subscriptions to The Inland Printer, says: "I wish to remember some of my help, and what more acceptable Christmas present? I don't know of any!"



Under this head will appear, each month, suggestive comment on the composition of jobwork, advertisements, etc. Specimens for this department must be clearly printed in black ink on white aper, and mailed flat to Ed S. Ralph, 18 East Liberty Street, Springfield, Ohio.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

VEST POCKET MANUAL OF PRINTING. 50 cents.

Modern Letterpress Designs.—A collection of designs for job composition from the  $\it British\ Printer.$  60 cents.

PRACTICAL PRINTER.—By H. G. Bishop. Containing valuable infortion for the apprentice, compositor, pressman, foreman and proprietor.

Specimens of Jobwork.—By H. G. Bishop. Contains 300 samples of printing, set in a great variety of styles, by thirty different printers in as many offices. Cloth, \$2.

MODERN PRINTING.—Section 1. The Composing Room. By John Southward. A handbook of the principles and practice of typography and the auxiliary arts. \$1.50.

Job Composition; Examples, Contrast Specimens and Criticisms Thereon, together with a brief treatise on display. By Ed S. Ralph. A most useful and instructive book. 50 cents.

DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION.—By H. G. Bishop. Schemes for laying down the pages for book and pamphlet work, with notes and explanations. Printed on best bond paper, bound in leather, 50 cents.

Printed on best bond paper, bound in leather, 50 cents.

CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT, Volume I, containing 230 advertisements submitted in a contest conducted by The Inland Printer. A valuable collection for comparison and study. 40 cents.

CAMPSIE'S VEST-POCKET ESTIMATE BLANK BOOK.—By John W. Campsie. By its use there is no chance of omitting any item which will enter into the cost of ordinary printing. Used by solicitors of printing in some of the largest offices in the country. 50 cents.

DE MONTFORT PRESS SPECIMENS.—A magnificently printed specimen book, 9 by 11 inches in size; bound in flexible cloth, containing 50 sheets of artistically executed samples of typographic art, color printing and engraving. Specimens of half-tone color-work by various processes are also given. \$1.10. and engraving. Specare also given. \$1.10.

COST OF PRINTING.—By F. W. Baltes. This book presents a system of accounting which has been in successful operation for ten years, is suitable for large or small printing offices, and is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses. Its use makes it absolutely certain that no work can pass through the office without being charged, and its actual cost in all details shown. Cloth, \$1.50.

HINTS ON IMPOSITION.—By T. B. Williams. This book is a thoroughly reliable guide to the imposition of book forms, and shows, in addition to the usual diagrams, the folds of the sheet for each form, with concise instructions which may be readily understood. Several chapters are devoted to "making" the margins, and this feature alone is well worth the price of the book. 4 by 6 inches, full leather, flexible. \$1.

R. V. Cours, Kenton, Ohio. - Specimens neat and artistic.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, Cairo, Illinois.-Folder

A. L. GOULD, Babylon, New York .- Your program is very neat and attractive

L. H. McNeil, Carey, Ohio. - The Kurtz handbill is well displayed and attractive.

HARRY C. NAGLE, Tower City, Pennsylvania .- The card is neat and quite good as to design.

R. W. Sheegog, Shreveport, Louisiana. - Blotter neat and attractive; letter-head excellent.

BERKEMEYER, KECK & Co., Allentown, Pennsylvania.-Your booklet is quite unique and attractive.

BUCKEY, Printer, St. Albans, Vermont.-Your October blotter is certainly very neat and attractive.

JAMES A. COOPER, Chicago, Illinois. - All your ad. specimens are good, but the Zeese ad. is decidedly the best.

J. EDWIN BELL, Cleveland, Ohio. - Booklets very neat and attractive. Composition and presswork first-class.

GEORGE E. DUNBAR, Malden, Massachusetts.-The August and September blotters are well designed and attractive.

THE MASSIE PRESS, Penacook, New Hampshire. - Specimens very creditable. Composition and presswork both good.

THE BENHAM PRINTERY, Anderson, Indiana.—Your blotter is excellent as to design. Had you set the reading matter

portion in 12-point Jenson lower-case with no rule underscoring the effect would have been much better.

WILL O. UPTON, Placerville, California. - Your work shows improvement. Study hard and persevere. You will

THE Dakin Printing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.-Your ads, are creditable. The Hub and Kennedy ads, are the best.

E. O. GILDART, Mason, Michigan .- The fair catalogue cover is very neat and creditable, both as to design and composition

ARTHUR A. WHUBECK, Springfield, Massachusetts.- Your composition is very creditable. The ads. are neat and forcefully displayed.

RAYE R. SARGENT, Howard City, Michigan.-The Bulletin is a very creditable piece of work, both as regards composition and presswork.

J. H. MATTHEWS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. - The headings are well designed and appropriate. The design for cover-page is artistic.

LYTTON ALLEY, Nashville, Tennessee.—Your blotters are all good, both as regards composition and color schemes. They are all harmonious.

WILLIAM F. BRENNAN, Xenia, Ohio.-The ads. on which you secured first prize in the "Class B" Kodak ad. contest are certainly very creditable.

CLARKE COLE, Cascade, Iowa.-We reproduce the reprint copy of the Huntington note-head, example No. 1, together with the reset heading, example No. 2. The No. 1 example

### C. H. HUNTINGTON, Jr.

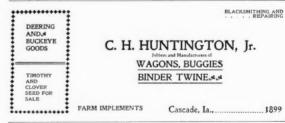
GENERAL JOBBER

### DEALER IN AND WAGONS, BUGGIES, FARM IMPLEMENTS

BINDER TWINE, TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED FOR SALE

BUCKEYE AND DEERING GOODS Cascade, Iowa.

is another long-line-short-line job. The compositor who set it did not have as much matter to contend with as did the printer who set the No. 2 example. Yet what a contrast there is between the two. In the No. 2 example but one face of type has been employed, the display has been broken



No. 2.

up and the matter neatly arranged. This job will bear comparison and afford a good study to those who believe in mixing a little brains with the type.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Simcoe, Ontario.- The fair prizelist catalogue is excellent. The cover is artistic, and the ad. composition of a superior class.

J. R. HART, Spencer, New York .- Your envelope corner is excellent. The card is faulty, having too much border and a poor color scheme. The capitals used in conjunction with the Tudor Black do not harmonize. Simplified display is the proper thing for you to study.

DAVID L. GORHAM, Chicago, Illinois.—Your card is an artistic one, both as to design and composition; also as regards stock and color scheme.

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.—You employed too many type faces on the lathe folder. Booklet and other specimens are neat.

CONWAY PRINTING COMPANY, Conway, Arkansas.— The type employed on the Towell heading is too large. The other specimens are neat and creditable.

W. H. Bathgate, Wausau, Wisconsin.—Blotters excellent and artistic as well. The only criticism we have to make on the card is that the border should have been omitted.

P. A. RANDLE, Litchfield, Illinois.—Considering the amount of matter you had to contend with and the character of the heading, we think you did very well with the job.

C. N. MARLAND, Ballard Vale, Massachusetts.— We reproduce the reprint copy of the Brierly letter-head, example No. 3, together with your reset job, example No. 4. The No. 3 example is a specimen of the old school and has some

your work. Your specimens are neat, but not out of the ordinary.

WILLIAM S. STANLEY, Morris, Manitoba.—The type employed for the main display on the Coley card is too large and is responsible for its crowded appearance.

E. G. Bates, Albert Lea, Minnesota.—The *Times* blotter is artistic and very attractive. Color scheme excellent. Your other composition shows considerable improvement and is very creditable.

LISLE R. Morehouse, Washington, Iowa.—The specimens of your work are very creditable, and by far the best you have yet submitted. The Crone cover is your most artistic piece of composition.

JAY CRAWFORD, Shenandoah, Iowa.—You made a mistake in placing the metal border around the high school title-page. The 1-point brass rule was sufficient. Otherwise the page is very neat. Letter-head good.

A. H. CROWTHER, Osage, Iowa.—The Hill statement heading is good, and is commendable especially for its simplified display. Your blotter scheme is a good one. Should you happen to have an acquaintance who is a chemist

AGENTS FOR YORK COUNTY
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

... OFFICE OF ...

PROPRIETORS MAPLE HILL POULTRY FARM.

# E. J. BRIERLEY & SON,

- DEALERS IN-

Flour, Grain and Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods,

MILTON MILLS, N. H.,\_\_\_\_

.189

No. 3.

of the bad features about which we have repeatedly warned the patrons of this department—too many type faces used in conjunction and the old long-line-short-line plan. The compositor who set the job employed five different styles of he can undoubtedly tell you of some preparation that will harden and also toughen leaves sufficiently to allow of their being pressed and employed in making tint-blocks for at least small runs, and possibly after experimenting you may



OFFICE OF

# E. J. BRIERLEY & SON,

Dealers in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES AND DRY GOODS,

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Milton Mills, N. H.,

1

No. 4.

type. The No. 4 example exemplifies the idea of breaking up the display, simplicity of treatment and the harmonious use of type.

John A. Davis, Salem, Massachusetts.—Your ads. are all neat and well displayed. The ads. of Beachcroft & Barker's Drug Store are the best. You deserve credit for the work

A. K. Schultz, College Point, New York.—Do not employ word ornaments in order to make long lines. This is a bad practice and does not add anything to the appearance of

be able to so prepare them that they will be quite durable. Your program is neat.

O. C. Penvt, Washington, D. C.—Your No. 1 ad. is excellent and very forcibly displayed, the others are only ordinary. They are not bad, but they lack character—have too much "sameness" in their make-up.

H. E. Perkins, Kellerton, Iowa.—Your note-head is a very neat one. We do not like the plan of separating the firm name from the business engaged in, as evidenced on the Smith letter-head. Move the name over to the center

above the business line. Then move the two lines in the lower left-hand corner up to the place now occupied by the firm name. This will produce the desired balance, and make a better job.

W. G. Newton, Lewiston, Illinois.—With the exception of the border band on the card, it is a good job. Nos. 2 and 3, which were not printed by you, are not at all good. Your letter-head is quite neat.

EDWARD A. TATE, Galesburg, Illinois.—We reproduce the copy, example No. 5, and the rejected heading (which was your choice), example No. 6. The No. 6 example is by

space to the calendar on the Schafer blotter, especially when you had so much matter to contend with. Stationery headings neat and well designed.

HUDSON PRINTING COMPANY, Barboursville, Kentucky.— Envelope artistic and very attractive; statement good, as is also the Faulkner letter-head. The other specimens have too much border, ornaments, etc., employed in their construction, and the display is not at all forceful.

ALFRED G. PARKER, Winchendon, Massachusetts.—Professional stationery requires different treatment from that accorded commercial work. You will find a treatise on this

STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY,
IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC
CIGARS AND

## GALESBURG NEWS COMPANY

... General News Depot...

311 East Main Street.

TOBACCO.

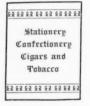
W. B. BARNES, Proprietor.

Galesburg, Ill.,

No. 5

far the most modern and much the best. Even if Mr. Barnes was an old-time printer, his remarks about the job having a "countrified look" and that he "thought it must have been set out in some cornfield," shows that he has fallen behind

subject in a book published by The Inland Printer Company, entitled "Job Composition." The price is only 50 cents, and the booklet will explain many things of this nature to you, and will save you from many errors. The job you send is very



## GALESBURG NEWS COMPANY

General News Depot

W. B. Barnes, Proprietor

311 East Main Street



NEWSPAPERS.

MAGAZINES, MUSIC.

Galesburg , Illinois ,...

No. 6.

the times in the printing business and was not qualified to judge. We would have preferred to have seen the job set entirely in Stationers' Text.

LLOYD C. KOONTZ, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.—The panel on the Schenck heading is entirely too large. The booklet is neat and well printed. The Zimmerman heading is your best commercial specimen.

F. B. WILLIAMS, Kansas City, Missouri.—Considering your facilities, your card samples are creditable. Do not employ so many different type faces on your work. The Gibson card has five, which is at least two too many.

J. E. SYLVESTER, JR., Wellston, Ohio.—Simplified display, correct balance and whiting out, together with excellent presswork, is characteristic of the large parcel of samples which you submit for criticism. The work is all first-class.

ELBERT BEDE, North Branch, Minnesota.—Considering your experience, you are to be congratulated on your proficiency as an ad. compositor. You have a good idea of what constitutes forceful display. Your balance and whiting out are excellent.

J. B. Dibell, Massillon, Ohio.—The February, April and March blotters are very good. You devoted too much

faulty, it being entirely too fancy, and the display much too coarse. We have not the room in this department to explain this matter fully, but you can get the information in the booklet spoken of above.

GEORGE B. TERRELL, Tazewell, Virginia.—Your catalogues are creditable, both as regards presswork and composition. The specimens of commercial work are neat, but do not employ so many pointers. The note-heads of W. C. Daniel has entirely too many pointers, etc. Simplicity is the best rule.

W. E. CARPENTER, Watertown, South Dakota.—The type employed for the line "City Dairy" in the Ellis heading is not harmonious with the type used in conjunction. An 18-point DeVinne lower-case line would have been better and made a neater job. You have a tendency to employ too large type for your display lines. Use smaller sizes.

CHARLES M. RICHARDSON, Indianapolis, Indiana.— Taken as a whole, your specimens are very ordinary. The type faces are much too large. This causes your work to have a crowded appearance. On some of your specimens you employ too many type faces. We do not make these remarks to wound your feelings. Send in fewer specimens at a time. We are willing to help you all we can. Get the book "Job Composition," published by The Inland Printer Company. You have special need of it.

F. G. Elliott, Dallas, Oregon. - Taken as a whole, your specimens are neat as to composition and creditable as to presswork. Be careful that you do not employ too large type for your display lines. Do not sacrifice your margin to accommodate a large line of type. Good margins are always to be desired and sought after.

JOHN D. MIGEOT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. - Considering everything, we think you did very well with the program. Of course, it is not without its faults. One mistake was the employment of too large type for the reading matter. Another is the setting of display lines diagonally. This plan takes time unnecessarily and generally causes trouble in the pressroom.

A. L. CHIPMAN, Poland, Maine.—The cover-page of your booklet is good. We have but one criticism regarding the inside pages. The four ornaments on the second page are sadly out of place. It was not necessary to have two colors on this page. Your other specimens are creditable. You made a vast improvement in the statement heading over the reprint copy.

CAPITOL PRINTING COMPANY, Montgomery, Alabama .-The reprint copy of the Wilkinson letter-head, example No. 7, is a very poor piece of composition, especially when balance of the card as it is. As regards the longevity of printers, we hold the opinion that, if a man is physically sound, he can, by observing common-sense health laws and taking the proper amount of rest and outdoor exercise, live as long as he would if engaged in other indoor work.

ALF HENDERSON, Edgerton, Wisconsin.-Your pamphlet cover is creditable as to design and composition. The blotter is not at all good. There is no contrast in the display, and the lines are injudiciously selected. There is also another bad feature, and that is the bronzing. It makes the text very hard to read. Simplicity in display is a thing you especially need to study.

T. L. TURNER, Martin, Tennessee. - As regards the two headings of the Martin Marble Works, the one set in De Vinne is the neatest. This heading is faulty because not enough prominence was accorded the firm name. The Burchard heading is entirely too elaborate. You made a vast improvement in the Snoddy pamphlet. The change you suggest is all that is needed.

HAYES A. WOOLF, New Hampton, Iowa.-Your specimens are neat, but not at all artistic or original as to design, viewed as a whole. There is, however, one of your specimens especially deserving of praise, and that is the statement heading of the New Hampton Tribune. Cultivate this style of simplified display. All you need is a little coaching along the proper lines and your work will be all right.

STRONGEST, BEST NATURAL MINERAL TONIC WATER IN AMERICA

WILL CURE ANY CASE OF DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, PILES, KIDNEY AND SKIN DISEASES

# "WILKINSON'S MATCHLESS MINERAL WATER."

H. Z. WILKINSON, SOLE AGENT FOR STATE OF GEORGIA.

Greenville, Ala.

189

contrasted with your reset job, example No. 8. Yet Mr. Wilkinson complained of the work on the No. 8 example, saying: "Compare for yourself the workmanship, styles of type, etc., with the one I sent you." No wonder printers

FRANK E. GEORGE, Erie, Kansas.—The Brelsford & Bell heading is good. The type employed on the Johnson & Kyle statement is inharmonious. The shaded type should not have been used. Bill-head is not bad. The Knight handbill is

STRONGEST, BEST, NATURAL MINERAL TONIC WATER IN AMERICA. WILL CURE ANY CASE OF DYSPERSIA INDIGESTION CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, PILES, KIDNEY AND SKIN DISEASES.



# Wilkinson's Matchless Mineral Water.

H. Z. WILKINSON, Sole Agent for State of Georgia.

Greenville, Ala. 190

No 8

die young. Mr. Wilkinson needs rejuvenating, and when that has been accomplished he should be apprenticed to a

W. H. Howe, North Manchester, Indiana. - The plan of your card is good. The type employed for your name is not prominent enough. The border printed in red should have been omitted. To make this a good job, work the solid letter first in some suitable tint and run the outline letter over it in a dark shade of the same ink. Set the words "Job Printer" in 12-point of the same type and accord it the same treatment as the name. Place this line in the center immediately underneath the name. Leave the excellent as to display, balance and whiting out. The reason you have trouble with your presswork on linen paper is because you do not use hard enough tympan. The harder your stock is, the harder you should make the tympan.

L. C. GITZENDONNER, Virginia, Minnesota, - Taken as a whole, your specimens are creditable and evidence artistic ability. The Cuppernull bill-head is good, but the ornament in the upper right-hand corner should have been omitted. The blotter is good as to design, but the rule around the panel should have been continuous, and the ornamental metal scroll at the right should have been omitted. You deserve credit for your neat composition.

Study up on ornamentation. If you are not sure that an ornament is called for in a job, or are in doubt as to its appropriateness, omit the ornament. This is a good rule.

ROBERT H. DIPPY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Your specimens are all of an artistic type and reflect nothing but credit upon both compositor and pressman. We reproduce the Reed cover, example No. 9. This is very creditable. It

PRICE LIST

Jacob Reed Sons Policide Road

No. 9.

was printed in two shades of green on a light tea-green antique-finish cover. It presented a very artistic and attractive appearance. Please send us black impressions of your work as well as of those printed in colors.

Lennis Brannon, Talladega, Alabama.—Your envelope is artistic as to design and composition, but we have one small criticism to make. The ornaments are inappropriate for the printer to employ on his own stationery. Get a tint-block and cut out two pairs of the old-time ink-balls. Use these instead of the ornaments, making them about the same size. This will make your en-

velope beyond criticism. If you are not familiar with the shape of the ink-ball, send to us and we will send the pattern.

Joe B. Sublett, Martin, Tennessee.—You made a decided improvement in the Clemons & Lyons note-head over the reprint copy, but you could have made a still greater contrast. Instead of a parallel rule border, with the black "shot" ornaments for corner-pieces, you should have employed a single light-face rule and no corner-pieces. We also regard the curved line with disfavor.

HARRY H. McIlroy, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.—You should never employ a pointer in conjunction with Engravers' Roman. The plainer these headings are set the better. The arrangement of the wording is not good. "Athletic and Sporting Goods" should have been placed underneath the firm name. "Drake Building" would have looked well just above the date line, set in the smallest size of the series.

A. S. Werremeyer, St. Louis, Missouri.— Never carry more than four sheets of tympan on any job, and do not employ too much packing. There are several causes which would make your job have the appearance of "slipping." It may have been caused by a baggy tympan, a springy form, a warped or rocking plate, an electro which was loose on the block, or by having the form locked to one side of the chase. If we are correct in our opinion, the platen of your press rocked.

G. A. Kuehn, Paterson, New Jersey.— The Jager card is your best specimen. The Buchert & Hunziker card is quite faulty. More prominence is accorded the street and town than is given their business. Be careful not to employ too many type faces in the construction of your work. We can criticise your German specimens if you desire it. A compositor who is capable of setting both German and English jobwork should receive more remuneration for his work than an ordinary compositor.

WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, Portland, Maine.—Your method of determining the margins on book forms is all right when the type-pages are of uniform size. But when the size of page varies, then the mode of procedure is different, unless all pages are made up to the size of the largest page. Then the measurements are taken from the edge of furniture used to

make pages of uniform size. To do away with the necessity of imposing all pages to conform to the size of largest page, it is a good plan to take a sheet of paper the exact size of that on which the job is to be printed, and rule it up, having the lines extend from edge to edge of sheet. Mark off the trim at top, bottom and side. Then mark off the margins you intend to give the book. This will leave the remaining spaces the size of the type form, less the trim. Lay this sheet on top of the type form, after marking the gripper edge and side guide. Always work from the gripper side. The lines on the lay-out sheet will enable you to at once determine the exact position the odd-size pages should occupy. This method saves much time and is absolutely correct, provided the lay-out is true. The pressman then takes the lay-out sheet and rules his printed sheet in accordance with the layout. If the pages come in with the ruled lines, the pressman then proceeds with his make-ready, and when the book is bound it will conform to the ruled sheet.



Photo by F. E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Iowa

"HELP ME UP."

### PROMOTION OF W. ROSS WILSON.

Mr. W. Ross Wilson, manager of the Baltimore branch of the American Type Founders Company, has assumed his new duties as manager of the Philadelphia branch, having been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Edward Payson Suter. Mr. Charles S. Conner, of New York, will have charge of the Baltimore branch as manager. Mr. Wilson has been manager of the Baltimore branch for two years, having succeeded Mr. Suter, who went to Philadelphia to accept the position which he held at the time of his death. At the time of his leaving, the employes of the Baltimore branch presented Mr. Wilson with a diamond locket, as a token of their appreciation of his friendship, and interest in their welfare. Mr. Frank M. Houck, chief of the accounting department, in making the presentation speech, spoke of the high esteem in which Mr. Wilson was held, and, in behalf of the employes, expressed the sincere regret occasioned by his departure. Mr. Wilson, in accepting the locket, spoke of the regret he felt in leaving his associates who had labored to make the Baltimore branch a success.



BY AN EXPERT.

Under this heading will be given, from month to month, practical information, notes and queries, relating to type composition by machinery. The latest inventions will be published, and the Interests of manufacturers, printers and operators sedulously cultivated, All matters pertaining to this department should be addressed to The Inland Printer Company, 212-214 Monroe Street, Chicago, in order to secure prompt attention.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company

THE LINOTYPE OPERATOR'S COMPANION.—A treatise on how to oper and care for the linotype machine. By E. J. Barclay. \$1, postpaid.

THE MECHANICAL DETAILS OF THE LINOTYPE, AND THEIR ADJUST-MERTH.—BY FRANK EVANS, Linotype Machinist. \$3, postpaid. The Inland Printer Company, Chicago and New York.

Typesetting Machines in Small Newspaper Offices. The official report of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Editorial Association, held at Portland, Oregon, contains the following interesting discussion on typesetting machines:

The first question was proposed by President Maccabe, "Are typesetting machines economical in small newspaper offices?

Mr. Herbert said: We have an Illinois office that answers this question with an emphatic affirmative. There is scarcely anything that can not be done with the improved machine. Of course there is a limit as to how small an office will find a machine advantageous. In an office employing four straight compositors, I think there will be economy in the use of a typesetting machine; but in the smaller cities where hand composition is very low, taking into account cost of machine, wear, depreciation, taxes, etc., I doubt its practicability in an office requiring a less number unless the rapidity of composition during the last hours before closing forms on a small evening daily might add a sufficient additional compensation to justify the outlay. The price of hand composition must of necessity be always taken into account. In some localities you get hand composition for 20 or 25 cents and less. Of course, if hand composition is very low, there is little saving of cost in having a machine. The great advan tage of the typesetting machine is the speed with which matter can be set up during the last two or three hours before going to press, making the production of a better paper possible. A vast amount of money is being spent in trying to produce different machines. I understand over \$10,000,-000 has been sunk in that way in ten or fifteen years. Let us hear from others who have used typesetting machines in small offices.

Mr. Starbuck, of Massachusetts: We are using a Linotype, and find it pays. We had four and sometimes five compositors. Our composition costs us from 10 to 12 cents; before we were paying from 22 to 25.

Mr. Leicht, of Minnesota: I just want to say that one point has not been mentioned, that is, the amount of matter which can be kept standing when a Linotype is used, where by the other means you have to have hundreds of dollars invested in type and sorts for this purpose

Mr. Gardner, of Southern California: Is the discussion confined to Linotypes ?

Mr. Herbert: No.

Mr. Gardner: I have experimented with the Thorne machine. It is the only one I have had any experience with. We put about \$2,000 into it. We found after two and a half years' experience, when we suspended its use, that hand work was more advantageous. There would not have been very much gain in using it if hand work had remained at 30 cents instead of going down to the 20 cents, as it has. There is, however, an important point to consider, and that is the amount of the investment required, and the depreciation of the property and the chance of some better machine coming in and knocking out all the selling value of the one you buy. Furthermore, when anything happens to the machine, it is the publisher's loss, while if your hand typesetter gets sick, that is his own loss. Our straight work would not employ four compositors, so possibly the test would not reach the standard; but for an office of our size we are satisfied that, everything considered - cost of the machine and interest on the money and the depreciation and loss of time from acci--it does not pay

Mr. Wheeler, of Illinois: We are using a battery of four Thornes very satisfactorily and very advantageously. They run themselves, give us no trouble, do good work, and do it every day. They will get out of date, no doubt, but what machine have we today that will not become out of date? Look at the Mergenthaler, how it has changed in the last five or six years. When they are worn out there will, no doubt, be a better machine on the market. We get our composition rather below 20 cents a thousand with the Thorne. We can turn out over 60,000 ems to a machine without much trouble, not counting the heads, in eight We go above that very often, and we do all sorts of newspaper work on them, and do it satisfactorily. For a country office I would have an idea that it would be better than the Mergenthaler, which is a very complicated machine, and in most offices requires a machinist to take care of it. The Thorne does not need that. We had very little breakage of type

A Member: How long does a font of type last?

Mr. Wheeler: I can not tell you. We have not been using the Thorne quite two years. We bought a good supply of type, and have plenty of it.

Mr. Herbert: How many hands would you have to employ on composition if you did not have a Thorne?

Mr. Wheeler: I should think we get from one machine about the work of six men. I do not believe that in our town the hand typesetters will average 10,000 ems a day. They will run 8,000, 9,000 and 10,000 a day. A good team will put up 60,000 on a Thorne in eight hours.

Mr. Herbert: Two people? Mr. Wheeler: Yes.

Mr. Kendricks, of Arkansas: When I put in a Linotype, in 1894, I had a letter from Mr. Dodge, the president of the Linotype Company, which I keep as a curiosity. Mr. Dodge questioned the advisability of trying to run a one-machine office. The company now advertises that the one-machine office is a success. At that time there were only three such offices in the country. My experience has been that, properly managed, the one-machine office is a success. A year after getting the first machine I added another, and ran two shifts, so that I get the advantage of three machines. Mine are Mergenthalers, and I want to take issue with the assertion that they get out of order. The company inspected my old machine, put in in 1894, a few months ago, and found it in splendid condition. Don't try to get along with a cheap man, or allow some one who doesn't understand the Mergenthaler to try to take care of it. Go to some big city office and get a helper who is anxious to better his condition, and put him on the machine. You can always find plenty of work around a newspaper office for an ambitious young machinist and make him a source of profit. Including repairs, gas, breakages, and pay of operators, my composition costs me a little less than 12 cents per thousand. I used to pay 25 cents on my evening edition, and 30 cents for my Sunday morning edition. I consider the machines a great success.

A Member: What are your weekly wages?

Mr. Kendricks: Thirteen and fourteen dollars a week. I pay my machinist \$15, but he looks after the press and all the machinery in the office, and keeps them clean and in order. I consider him a first-class investment as a hired hand. I introduced the first machines into Arkansas, and the union there made a hot fight on me. I intended to keep a union office, but when they took that stand I turned them out, and now pay a little less than the union rate.

Mr. Patteson, of New York: The consensus of opinion as I have gathered on this point is that in an office setting 150,000 ems a week, with hand composition at 20 cents or more, it is both feasible and economical to introduce a machine.

Mr. A. J. Kendricks, of Arkansas: Hitherto it has been deemed impractical to use Linotypes in towns where there were no gas works. I understand they are now being made to run with coal oil. I put in the first machine in Arkansas in 1892, and have made a success of it. would not advise any one to put one in unless he is a machinist, or has the services of one available.

Mr. B. F. Alley, of Oregon: I have been running a Thorne machine for four years, and have not needed a machinist. It has required very few repairs and does good work, but unless one uses great care it will

Mr. Parrot, of Iowa: Will the gentleman please state how many thousand ems his machine averages?

Mr. Alley: Ever since the machine came into my office my wife has set every single line on it. Working from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, she averages from 44,000 to 46,000 ems.

Mr. Greer, of Oklahoma: I have three Linotype machines, 1897 model. We are doing all sorts of job and book work and newspaper work. I soon discovered that the declaration of the Mergenthaler people that you have to have a machinist to look after them is made in the interests of the machinists. I have educated the men in charge of them to take care of them. For four months the fires were never out in my machines except when we went to church on Sunday, and for a little while on Saturday evening when we were cleaning them up. There has never been a break in the machines during that time. Splendid work has been done on Supreme Court reports and all kinds of matter. I have an operator who averages 40,000 ems per day. He has charge of the technical part of the machines. Another man averages 45,000 every night. When I started the machines I said that any man who, at the end of ninety days, could not set 40,000 could not have a machine. Another point is to have compositors who do clean work. Corrections are expensive where you have to set the entire line over. Don't keep a man who averages over eight or ten errors to a galley. Then you can correct easily and rapidly. I find the piece scale the most satisfactory, for it furnishes an incentive to the ambitious man. The average is kept down in the whole United States by the time scale. The average is 35,000. It would be 40,000 in six months if the Typographical Union would give us a chance at the piece scale. You can get an additional channel put on to set italics from the same fingerboard for \$150. The machine will be perfection in five years, and when the patents run out they will be much cheaper. The charges now on extras and repairs are simply extortionate. The man lives in our town who invented the little spaceband, and sold it for \$100. 85 or 90 cents for spacebands. No spaceband will work longer than two years, and if you work them night and day they cost you double. It costs about \$100 a year for all repairs, including spacebands, and \$35 a year for an extra font. For interest on the investment, repairs and everything, I add about thirty-five per cent to the net cost of composition as it



llection of H. W. Fay, De Kalb, Ill

comes from the galley, and I then have as a result less than fifty per cent of what it would cost with hand typesetters. The way to make a success is to put away the time scale

A Member: How many hours do your men work?

Mr. Greer: Seven hours and a half at night and eight hours in the daytime. My men average 40,000 ems, and one 45,000, and they are country printers

A Member: What rate do you pay them?

Mr. Greer: Seven and a half cents for nonpareil, 8 cents for minion, 8 cents for long primer and 11 cents for pica. The least any man makes is \$3 per night.

Mr. Kendrick, of Arkansas: I do not believe that repairs and expenses on a Mergenthaler will cost \$100 a year. I employ a man to care for the machine who is an expert and has worked in other offices. I run two machines and get the work of three out of them, and my expenses for repairs on those machines has been less than \$25 the last year. You can send your broken spacebands to a repair shop and have them repaired at an expense of 30 cents apiece. I find that if they are run right that the expense of keeping the machine in repair is merely nominal. I always make it a point when I get into an office to inspect the Mergenthaler machines and get pointers. Everybody who uses them agrees that they are a success. If you want to inquire of the offices where they are in use, write to the Mergenthaler people and they will send you a list of all the men in the United States who are using the machines. Write some of them, and try the same thing with the Thornes, if you can get a list, and see the difference.

Mr. Wheeler, of Illinois: The Thorne machine is no longer made. If you want a list of the offices using them the National Typographical Association gives that information. In fact, they will furnish lists of all the offices where any machines are used, and where hand composition is used as well. There is a new machine called the Simplex, which has superseded the Thorne, and is a substantial improvement over it.

A Member: I have heard it said that the Simplex machine is simply a lot of old Thornes made over.

Mr. Wheeler: That is not the fact. The Unitype machine is made along some of the lines of the Thorne, but it is not on the market yet, but it is in every way a different machine. They are trying to make a one-man machine of it, and they will do so.

A Member: Doesn't the new machine require an extra man to justify? Mr. Wheeler: No. just one man, but it can be used by two. They get about 3,500 ems an hour out of the Simplex with one man.

Mr. F. E. Pinkerton, of Illinois: There are several Simplex machines in operation in our neighborhood, but they are not proving satisfactory. The machines are all right, but the type is not good, and it breaks and causes a great deal of inconvenience. They use two men on them. Instead of using the swinging seat they put another man at the other end. They are experimenting with new type, but as yet I consider both the machine and type an experiment.

Vice-President Henry, of Mississippi: I have been using typesetting machines for two years, and I know exactly what they cost. 25 cents a thousand for setting straight matter, and the Thorne costs exactly 20 cents. I save just 5 cents per thousand. There are two troubles—they break a great deal of type, and my experience has been they will wear out a font of type in two years. But still there is great economy in them, and I would not think of going back to hand composition.

In the September issue of The Inland Printer Mr. Isaac H. Blanchard undertakes to show that linotype composition in New York book and job offices costs 54 cents to produce. He tells us that this figure was arrived at by a number of proprietors putting their experience together, but he omits to state that these proprietors were influenced in producing high figures by the desire that their competitors should remain without Linotype machines, leaving them a larger harvest; also that many of the firms joining in the published estimate of the cost of linotype composition as 54 cents actually sold it for from 38 to 45 cents to offices not having machines!

Let us admit that the lower figure of 38 cents is entirely too low for the sale of good book linotype composition in a large city, but the fact remains that it continues to be sold in New York for that figure and even less, and it is only fair to assume that the men who sell it do not lose money.

Very little honest figuring is required to show that linotype composition is more than 25 cents per 1,000 ems cheaper in New York city, where the highest wages are paid, than is hand composition. Here are the

#### HONEST FIGURES.

Interest on one Linotype, with extras, cost of installing, etc., added (\$3,500 at 6 per cent)	\$210.00
Insurance (2 per cent on \$2,400)	48.00
Gas (15 feet per hour at \$1 per 1,000 feet)	40.00
Power (¼-horse)	50.00
Repairs, matrices, etc	72.00
Depreciation (5 per cent)	175.00
Metal-depreciation and interest	25.00

or nearly \$12 per week.

In the above estimate everything is figured as high as it fairly can be. Many would base interest on \$3,000, and get the money at five per cent. Repairs and matrices seldom run so high, while the depreciation is figured at five per cent, owing to the small horse-power required, the absence of any rapid machinery, and the few wearing parts of the machine. But it is desired to make this estimate high enough to avoid all criticism of shaving cost too closely.

A good machinist-operator can be hired in New York for \$22 a week, which added to the \$12 gives a total cost of \$34 for producing say 180,000 ems of matter, which is a moderate output, as we all know operators who will average from 4,000 to 6,000 an hour all the while they are on the keyboard. These 180,000 ems at \$34.20 give a cost of just 19 cents per 1,000 ems for corrected matter on the galley. Mr. Blanchard and his friends may add all they like to this for foremanship, stone work, taxes, bad debts, office administration, and similar items, but every printer knows that these charges are the same as with hand composition, and have no more real connection with the cost of linotype composition than have an employing printer's contribution to send missionaries to

Now let us see what hand composition costs in a New York book and job office under similar conditions. Mr. Theodore L. DeVinne is on record as saying that it requires about \$1,000 of investment for every compositor employed. When we recollect how many sizes of type must be maintained in quantity, and how many forms kept standing, we can easily see that this is true of a large city office. Five hand compositors are required to do the same work as we have allowed the Linotype, 180,000 ems a week, but we will be liberal and assume that the investment in type, etc., is not \$1,000 for each of the five men, but \$3,500 for the lot, the same as the Linotype. We have then

Interest on \$3,500 of type plant at 6 per cent	\$210.00
Insurance (2 per cent on \$2,400)	48.00
Depreciation and sorts (10 per cent)	
Total cost of maintaining type plant per year	\$608.00

or practically \$12 per week, the same as the Linotype.

Not every employing printer has thought of the investment in type in a plant doing varied work being as much as in Linotypes for the same production, but it is a fact, as these figures demonstrate.

In New York city the piece price of book composition is 40 cents per 1,000 ems. To this we must add this \$12, which is  $6\frac{2}{3}$  cents on 180,000 production, giving  $46\frac{2}{3}$  cents as the cost of corrected hand-set matter on the galley, or just  $27\frac{2}{3}$  cents more than the cost of linotype composition.

In the above estimates it will be noted that no account has been taken of the fact that with hand composition there is greater cost of floor space, or that five compositors will generally manage to burn as much gas in a year as one Linotype, or that the Linotype will do a lot of price-and-a-half and double-price matter, without extra charge, for which the hand compositor demands his increase. It is not necessary



From collection of H. W. Fay, De Kalb, Ill. CURLY.

to go into these minor matters to make out a case; one doesn't have to split hairs to prove that linotype work can be put on the galley corrected for considerably less than half the cost of type matter. The same proportion is true in country places, where hand composition can be had for 30 cents, and the union makes a piece rate on the Linotype of 7 or 8 cents—the difference between 7 or 8 cents and the 30 cents is just about the saving effected.

Any fair-minded man can prove these figures for himself, and disprove Mr. Blanchard's, and the commercial proof of the facts as here given is found in the information that whereas Linotype machines were selling in the United States

at the rate of fifty a month a little more than a year ago they now frequently run over one hundred a month.

THE New York *Journal's* five new Linotypes have been put in, making sixty-three machines in one plant!

W. B. RUTHERFORD, one of Pacific Coast's expert operator-machinists, is now employed in Los Angeles.

AFTER a vacation of several weeks spent at his old home in Minneapolis, Mr. George A. Goodson has returned to New York.

The first Simplex typesetting machine in Tennessee has just been installed by W. H. Haywood, publisher of the *Herald*, Dyersburg.

THE Toronto Type Foundry has put a Simplex typesetter in its ready-print department, where interested Canadian publishers can see it in operation.

The young man in charge of the exhibit machines of the Goodson Graphotype Company in New York had only a few weeks' experience under a machinist.

"The time is coming," an old-timer remarked the other day, "when printers will strike rather than set type by hand." Strange how men's ideas change, eh?

Capt. James W. Lambert, known to everybody in the South as publisher of the *Democrat and Courier*, Natchez, Mississippi, has just installed a Simplex typesetter.

THE first Simplex typesetter in Iowa was installed a short time ago for Mr. H. L. Rann, publisher the *Press*, Manchester, Iowa. He is most enthusiastic regarding its work.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, has added a Simplex typesetter to its splendid plant, for use on the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post.

\* THE New York Sun now has twenty-five Lanston machines, and, it is claimed, more are to be added. The Sun has returned the last of its McMillan machines to the factory.

The man who would attempt to remove the "Simplex" from the *Journal* office, were we unable to get another, would be shot on the spot instanter.—*Journal*, *Mattoon*, *Illinois*.

A NEW Simplex typesetter and a new dress of aluminum alloy type put the *Democrat*, Maryville, Missouri, in position to turn out even a better and handsomer paper than ever, at a less expense.

James D. Canan, a well-known printer and linotype operator on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, fell dead in the streets of that city of heart disease. He has long been prominent in craft councils.

Mr. Ira W. Havs, publisher of the *Daily Globe*, Hagerstown, Maryland, is now setting his type on a Simplex. Though he has had it only a short time, he is getting good results, and his output is rapidly increasing.

Messrs. Dietrick & Sechler, publishers of the *Daily Herald*, Braddock, Pennsylvania, are making many improvements in their plant, the most important being the purchase of a Simplex typesetter, installed last week.

MR. WILLIAM H. FISCHER, publisher of the *New Jersey Courier*, Toms River, has added a new cylinder press, a new engine, and a Simplex typesetter to his plant. The combination produces a handsome paper, at a considerably lower cost than before.

THE Johnson Typesetter is now on exhibition in the National Magazine office, 91 Bedford street, Boston, as well as in the Ledger building, New York. They present visitors with samples of the different sizes of type they make, from 6-point to 11-point.

Mr. James Donegan, the machinist having charge of the Linotype of the Lafayette (Ind.) Morning Journal and Evening Call, has invented a device whereby the assembled line goes to the mold, direct, without being elevated, making a

straight transfer from the assembler to the front of the mouthpiece. This is accomplished by merely touching a key upon the keyboard. The invention is well spoken of and we may hear more of it in the future.

In Denver the owners of Linotype machines who do composition for the trade, charge 40 cents per 1,000 ems, while hand composition is but 35 cents. There are other cities also, where this new state of affairs exist, however. "Straws show the way the wind is blowing."

One of the most enthusiastic friends of the Simplex typesetter is J. F. Lindsley, publisher of the *Morris County Chronicle*, Morristown, New Jersey. Though it has been installed only a short time, it has already made a large reduction in his expenses, to say nothing of the increase of original matter set.

Has Mr. Warren Wilson, of Los Angeles, struck a snag? It has been heralded over the country that he was to manufacture a typesetting machine in Boston, the advantages of which were such as to completely overshadow any machine now made. This department will be pleased to inform its readers of this machine when Mr. Wilson permits.

"The Fraser Typesetting Machine.—We are informed that the 'Fraser' typesetting and distributing machines, which were referred to in these columns in the early part of last year, will shortly be brought prominently before the trade. Some sample machines of the latest type have recently been manufactured in London and are working very satisfactorily. It is expected that they will soon be placed on the market."—The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

"Gentlemen,—I beg leave to express my sincere thanks to you for the extended notice in the June number of The Inland Printer concerning my new typesetting machine. All the preliminaries for its construction are now in good shape, and I am assured that the machine can be sold for less than \$300. I hope to announce at an early day through the columns of your most excellent journal that a new era has arrived in the establishments of the 'poor' printer and publisher."—Charles Botz, Sedalia, Missouri.

CAN ANY ONE ASSIST HIM?—W. S., Norwich, Connecticut, writes: "In the July Inland Printer, under the heading 'Machine Composition,' etc., a statement is made in one paragraph that a certain proprietor wants \$100 to let a printer practice on his machine. Kindly give me his address on enclosed card. Two years ago I could operate, but have been working in the job branch since then. I want a chance to get familiar again, and would gladly pay for the opportunity." Answer.— The party referred to has abandoned the enterprise.

GAS GOVERNOR.—E. P., Erie, Pennsylvania, writes: "Being a constant reader I have seen from time to time items in regard to the gas governor on the Mergenthaler—its good results, etc. Now, I can not do anything with mine. I believe I do not know its adjustments; I have never seen any explanation of it. So therefore I believe you might be able to get some expert to answer the following or explain its perfect and detail working: (1) How much mercury (that is, up to what point) is needed. (2) The position of the hollow tube. (3) The proper inlet and outlet. (4) In fact, all regarding it." Answer.—Send to the Linotype Company for small book, "Instructions to Machinists," which will be sent you free of charge.

LINOTYPE MEASUREMENT.—A subscriber in San Antonio writes: "Will you kindly advise us as to the fairest way of making a measuring stick for machine type? We have both minion and brevier, and the quads of both are of the same size. Your attention will oblige." Answer.—Linotype minion em quad is .098 and brevier is .112 thousandths of an inch. All "body" matrix measurements are

made on the basis of .014 to a point and .168 to an em pica. Thus, minion being 7-point, by multiplying it with .014 gives .098. But as the "running" measure is calculated on the basis of .166% to an em pica, it would be a difficult task to make an exact measuring stick for varying lengths of lines. Are you not mistaken in stating that your minion and brevier em quads are the same?

WANTS AN OPINION .- O. M., of Ottawa, writes: "Would you oblige me with an opinion, (1) As to whether hand composition is superior to machine work for all printing outside of newspaper work. (2) It is contended that for first-class book or general corporation work machine setting is equal if not better than hand. (3) Can first-class presswork be obtained on the product of machine typesetting devices? An answer to above would oblige some of your subscribers here." Answer .- (1) Printing from hand composition with new type, when set by the careful book compositor, will doubtless never be excelled by any method of securing a printing surface. (2) The claim that machine composition is superior is due to the fact that it always presents a new, clean appearance, and that the spacing is absolutely even. (3) Yes, and when produced in first-class book offices, with much less make-ready.

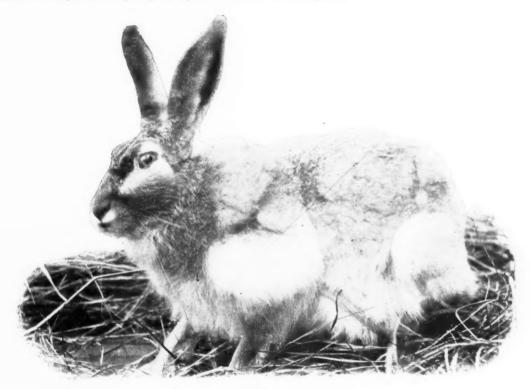
Editor Machine Composition Department: In the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, under the head of "Cost of Linotype Composition," written, I find, by I. H. Blanchard, of New York, is an anti-linotype article showing figures of an average cost of 54 cents per thousand ems for a weekly return on a five-machine plant. Believing that the writer is biased by information deduced from ultra-prejudiced "typesetters," I would ask to be informed by your department of the facts and figures you have on hand on cost of linotype production per machine, with estimates of interest on investment, depreciation and kindred items, as per the best of your knowledge and belief. I feel that the steady increase and demand for the Linotype warrants a very much different showing of results, or else a severe criticism of the intelligence of the American printer. Very respectfully, H. CLIFFORD ROGERS, Pasadena, California. [Mr. Rogers will find an article in this issue such as he wants.-Ep.1

COPPER-FACING TYPE .- J. K. A., Boston, writes: "What advice can you give me in regard to 'copper-facing' type? How is the work done? Does it improve the appearance of the type? Does it lengthen the life of the type? Can special sorts not copper-faced be used with type that is copperfaced? - that is, does copper-facing materially increase the height of the type? Who and where are the concerns that do copper-facing? Would you advise having new type copper-faced? I have asked you several questions, but your reply will greatly oblige me." Answer.—The only company doing this work in the United States is the Newton Copper-Faced Type Company, 18 Rose street, New York city. Write them for circulars, etc. We do not know the process. It gives the type a sharper appearance and certainly more than doubles its life. Sorts not so treated can be used with it so long as they are new, as it does not appreciably increase the height of the type. Very many first-class printing establishments have their type so treated - both body and display - and before the advent of the linotype machine almost all of the daily newspapers throughout the country took advantage of this economical process. It has frequently been stated that were it not for the attitude taken by the typefounders against copper-facing the process would long ago have been universally adopted.

THERE is considerable interest being manifested in the strike of the compositors on the New York Sun because of the installation of Lanston machines, it being the first large plant to put in one of the later makes of machines. A New York correspondent sends us the following: "Now that the

smoke of battle has cleared away and the Sun has lost some of its torridity, we may profit by a little reflection. The onward march of labor-saving machinery continues to make inroads into our ranks, and we should call a halt and look over the field and see where we stand. When the Linotype made its appearance it was looked upon as a common enemy, and it was several years before good feeling was established. The trouble caused by the introduction of Lanston machines into the office of the Sun seems to augur a future of unpleasantnesses, as there is a large company about to launch a machine very similar to the Lanston, and two other companies with first-class machines which are also built in two parts are soon to be put on the market, I understand. They are all on exhibition in New York at the present time. Shall we demand a journeyman on each part? That would seem to discriminate in favor of one machine. The keyboards have about the same speed, consequently an equal number of

properly be designated as "slow change" or "quick change," as, having the extra fonts of matrices, each stored in a magazine of its own, enables the change of faces to be quickly done (by simply removing the magazine from the machine and placing the one containing the desired font of matrices in its stead). Each and every Linotype machine is capable of being "duplexed," "triplexed," "quadruplexed," and so on. But, supposing you had but one Linotype and it was a "quadruplex," and tomorrow you should install a "simplex," thus making five faces and two machines, one could then be called a "triplex" and the other a "duplex"-but which one? The one magazine which comes with the machine is capable of working any and all sizes of body faces, and where a "quick change" is not a consideration, the fonts of matrices alone are purchased and fed into the magazine by hand, after emptying the same of its matrices with the aid of the keyboard.



BUNNY.

From collection of H. W. Fay, De Kalb, Ill.

operators, but the machines using individual letters require an attendant besides."

"SIMPLEX" AND "DUPLEX" LINOTYPES. — "Proprietor," New York city, writes: "Will you kindly inform me, through your most valuable and interesting machine composition department, the difference between a 'simplex' and a 'duplex' linotype machine? No two individuals seem to have the same explanation regarding these terms." Answer .-The term "duplex machine" is given to a linotype having one additional magazine containing an additional font of matrices and supplied with mold-liners and ejector blades to produce slugs for the additional face. Thus, a linotype equipped with two additional faces and two additional magazines is designated as a "triplex," and with three additional faces and magazines a "quadruplex," and so on indefinitely. The terms are most confusing and misleading to those outside of the company's employ and should not be perpetuated. The machines are all identically the same and could very

SEVERAL months ago a number of New York users of the Linotype held a conference in the Astor House for the purpose of comparing notes and to see if a more intelligent understanding of the cost of machine composition could not be obtained. In the September INLAND PRINTER Mr. Isaac H. Blanchard contributed an article on the subject and embodied in it one of the reports presented at that conference, which seems to have stirred up one of our New York subscribers. This is what he has to say: "In looking over Mr. Blanchard's 'Cost of Linotype Composition' in your magazine for September, I could not help thinking that he omitted one item - presswork! He introduced his subject in this way: 'The writer is probably one of many book and job printers who, reading the general statement that linotype composition can be produced on the galley at the rate of 45,000 ems per day, took in hand pencil and paper, and figured up the necessary charges to be enforced after the installation of typesetting machines in his plant.' He wound up

an itemized cost with an average of 54 cents, which is apt to leave an impression that the cost 'on the galley' was 54 cents. Hand composition is, say, 40 cents! 'Figures don't lie' (?). No, of course not; but type on the galley is one thing, and type on the press is another thing. Then, too, what is the reason for running an office in a way that makes such figures necessary? I would like to ask Mr. Blanchard if the fivemachine plant he quoted is still in operation or under the same management as it was when the report was made? A printer who attended the Astor House conference explained to the writer that his linotype composition cost him a fraction over 19 cents. Discussions of this kind are sure to prove of benefit, however, as many men whose duty it is to estimate on work are not familiar with costs. Still, to keep within reasonable bounds will accomplish far more than to make statements that practical men know are not practical, or are overdrawn. A few items from the report referred to: Bank man, \$20; proving, \$6; machinist, \$30; boy handling slugs in remelting, \$6; make-up and break-up, \$30; stonework, \$27; supervision, \$22; office administration, \$40 - and the operators. A force of that size could easily take care of the product of a plant four times the size of the one under discussion. An office in New York with four machines, printing several high-grade publications and miscellaneous work, has an apprentice who takes care of all matter from the machines, correcting, proving, etc., and sets and distributes all headings, which amount to about a galley a day; the foreman not only supervises the machines, but deals with customers and looks after about a dozen men on ads. and jobwork; the make-up not only makes up the linotype matter, but the ad. pages as well. It should not require two men to perform the work of one man. Machines have not yet displaced executive ability in the conduct of a printing office."

"OPERATOR," Wellington, New Zealand, writes: "I have from time to time come across paragraphs in the good old INLAND PRINTER giving particulars of the rates paid to linotype operators in your country, but owing to the want of knowledge of the number of hours constituting a day or a week's work in the different States, operators here have been unable to form a very definite idea of the ruling rates in the States, and as to how those rates compare with ours in New Zealand. I may state here that at the beginning of this year the masters in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington entered into a compact for twelve months to pay learners and operators £3 6s. night work for a week of forty-two hours, and £3 for the same number of hours day work. In order, therefore, to be in a position to arrive at a fairly correct comparison, I shall be indebted (as well as others of your readers in these parts) if the gentleman having charge of this department will favor me with answers, in THE INLAND PRINTER, to the following: (1) What is the piece rate (if any) in the States? If on newspapers, kindly state size of type and width of column. (2) What is the 'em,' the standard of measure in your country? Opinions differ here on the subject, some claiming that it is the em quad, others that it is the letter 'm' of the particular font of type dealt with. The standard here is by ens (en quads). (3) What is considered a good weekly average speed by expert operators in America? In this city we have an operator who can comfortably do 300 lines brevier an hour, 13 ems pica measure. But this man is an exceptional man, and I dare say for a week, or longer work, can beat any man in the Southern Hemisphere. (4) How do the rates paid to reliable expert operators compare with the wages paid in the past to a like case hand in the States? My object in asking the above information is to be able to have something to go upon when the question of rates comes up again at the close of this year. I have it on good authority that the masters at a recent conference among themselves entered into a compact that they will only give 3d. per thousand ens for all sizes of

type next year, and in lieu of operators charging fat in the way of headings, etc., they are to charge only the lines set on the machine, to which is added 500 ens of fat to each operator for every hour he works: that is to say, an operator working four hours and setting 24,000 ens would send in a dock totaling 26,000 ens. It will thus be seen that the speedy man is handicapped somewhat, as he can only charge 500 ens fat for every hour he works, whereas he may set twice as much as another man. As the type used here is chiefly brevier and larger sizes, minion being the smallest and not largely used on the newspapers, the columns of which are 121/2 ems pica wide, it will be seen that the operator in New Zealand will have to be a 'goer' to knock out a fair wage, and when cost of living is taken into consideration, I believe he will be less favorably situated than his American or English confrère." Answer .- (1) Ranges from 7 cents to 17 cents per 1,000 ems. Newspaper type varies from agate to brevier. Some few newspapers pay 12 cents for agate and nonpareil and 13 cents for minion and brevier. But very few unions here allow a piece scale - it is usually a weekly time scale and varies from \$15 to \$27. owing to locality, and in many cases the proprietors are voluntarily paying an advance of from \$3 to \$5 over the scale. Width of newspaper columns is almost universally 13 ems pica - this gives about 30 ems in agate, 26 in non pareil, 23 in minion and 1934 in brevier. (2) The em quad. (3) From 4,000 to 6,000 ems per hour in newspaper offices the former where brevier is used and the latter on agate. On bookwork, where long primer and small pica is used and frequent hand spacing is required, 2,750 ems and upward an hour. (4) Operators work more steadily than did the compositors and consequently earn more weekly and earn it in fewer hours, but many rapid compositors under the hand piece scale could earn more money for a night's work than the operator can under the time scale. However, in offices where a bonus of a few cents a thousand ems is allowed the operator over a certain amount set, they make more money than compositors did. The scale of prices is usually different each for morning, evening and weekly newspapers and for bookwork.

### PATENTS.

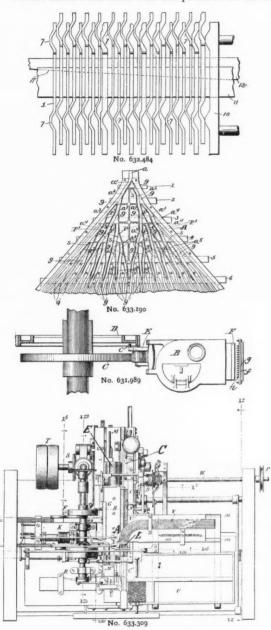
C. W. Dickinson has taken out another patent, No. 633,309, which describes the Empire justifier in fuller detail than any preceding patent. The view chosen for illustration is from overhead, just as the keyboard operator looks down upon it. As the type are composed they drop into the holder or stick C, until a line is finished. As the space-keys are struck the wedges E are partially inserted in the line, and the whole is carried down to about the point A. Here a shaft and cams are brought into operation, and the wedges pushed farther into the line until it fills the measure. The justifying spaces are contained in the channel V, and the distance to which a particular wedge is driven determines the size of space that shall replace it. At L the proper spaces are inserted as the wedges are withdrawn, and if it appears to the machine that the size of space first selected is not going to be wide enough to complete the line by the further entrance of the remaining wedges larger spaces are selected. When the line is completely justified, it passes to the galley U, while the wedges return by an underneath route to the place of beginning.

In order to obviate the collection of dross at the mouth of the mold-pot in a linotype machine, Abner Greenleaf, of Baltimore, has patented (No. 631,989) a plate F, for insertion at the mouth of the mold. This plate contains, not the usual slot, but a series of holes, and after a slug has been cast, and the mold-wheel turns away, the pot B is forced by an alteration of the cam C against another plate g, having a series of pins n, corresponding to the holes, which enter them and force back any dross or remaining metal into the

melting-pot B, thus always maintaining a free entrance for metal to the mold, and rendering the production of good casts more certain.

A distributer for linotype matrices, types, etc., has been patented by A. S. Gilman, of Cleveland, as No. 633,190. He brings the matrices along on the bars 1, 2, 3, etc., and drops them off as they reach their appropriate channels.

Tolbert Lanston has secured another patent about half an



inch thick, covering 102 combination claims on his typecasting and composing machine. The details are almost infinitely complicated, and the machine has been described so many times that it seems not worth while to cover it again.

The peculiarly shaped type or matrices shown in No. 632,484 are the patent of E. V. Beals, of Detroit, who forms them with two offset portions 7, 7 and a hole for the slides 11, 12, in order that they may be spread as in the drawing, to adapt themselves to the system of distribution of his machine.

### A PAPER MAN WHO KNOWS PAPER.

Charles M. Barden, traveling representative of Crane Brothers, paper manufacturers, Westfield, Massachusetts, has been on the road over twenty-five years, and is one of the few practical papermakers who represent paper mills on the road, having served a regular English apprenticeship of four years with Platner & Smith in the old Turkey Paper Mills. In those days the mills made only the high and best grades of paper, both tub-sized and loft-dried. Mr. Barden commenced at the foot of the ladder, receiving for his services during the first year of his apprenticeship but \$50 and his board. At the expiration of his time he obtained a position



HOME OF C. M. BARDEN, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

with the L. L. Brown Paper Company at Adams, Massachusetts, taking charge of their finishing, etc. After two years' service with the Brown Company he accepted a position as superintendent of P. C. Baird's mills, makers of flat and collar papers, where he remained eight years. He afterward represented the Old Berkshire Mills Company upon the road, until seventeen years ago, when Crane Brothers, manufacturers of ledger and fine grades of linen papers, secured his services. Traveling as he does in every State in the Union, as well as Canada and British Columbia, Mr. Barden is exceedingly well known, and his genial presence is always welcome wherever paper is required. Mr. Barden has always been considered a confidential adviser of the Cranes, and much of the success and popularity of this company's goods has been secured through his suggestions and energetic pushing. In addition to selling a first-class product that everybody wants, and which has an established reputation, Mr. Barden believed in making exhibits at the various fairs, and these exhibits, which he usually had charge of, notably at the World's Fair, at Atlanta, at Omaha, and at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco, always secured for his firm the highest awards and medals. Mr. Barden has a comfortable home at Bridgeport, Connecticut, a miniature reproduction of which is here shown. While not able to be in Bridgeport all of the time to enjoy this, Mr. Barden's absence on his trips only serves to make it more welcome and more enjoyable on his return. In the illustration Mr. Barden can be seen upon the settee in front of the house in company with his wife.

### FINDS IT VERY HELPFUL.

Enclosed find \$1 in postage stamps for which continue my subscription to The Inland Printer for six months, at the expiration of which time I will renew for another year. I want to bear testimony to its helpfulness, and consider it one of the best publications of its kind in the country.—

Harry H. McIlroy, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

CHARDING effects on printing for churches and society organizations are so vastly better than those the craft had to work with at the other end of this period \* For instance, what printer of those days would have ever dreamed of such a thing as Standard Line type, or that at some future day systematic bodies and faces would be the rule rather than the exception in printeries 34

lly not the only of usefulness this face, as it thout a doubt, rable on other es of work 80

Another elegant face suitable for all kinds of superior printing, now submitted for the coming holiday and winter season

THE Saint John Series having met with a most appreciative welcome from the artist printers of this and foreign countries, we feel assured that this new series, the Becker, will not be offered in vain, and that it will soon attain the popularity of its so variously useful and excellent prototype 15

### Becken Series

Patent Pending

			-
60-Point,	4a	3Л,	\$13.00
48-Point,	5a	3Я,	8.50
36-Point,	7a	4H.	5.50
30-Point,	8a	4A.	4.30
24-Point,	10a	5A,	3.50
18-Point,	14a	7A.	3.20
14-Point,	22a	9Я,	3.00
12-Point,	25a	10A,	2.80
10-Point,	30a	IOH.	2.50
8-Point,	36a	12A,	2.25
6-Point.	40a	14A.	2.00

### VERTISING

its of successful ising consists in goods and your ment continually e the eyes of the The great adver-

vertisers of the country never cease reminding you of their existence & Chein names, and the nature and place of their business, are thrust upon you constantly, employing papers, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, or other means, and at the moment you are ready to buy anything they have to sell their names flash to mind. 62

ciated the valuable improvements introduced by the Inland Type Foundry, of Saint Louis.

The Becker series is here shown complete, comprising eleven sizes, from 60-Point down to 6-Point. Like all the other faces made by the Inland Type Foundry, this series is east on Standard Line and Unit Sets, which fact will, of course, enhance its desirability in the estimation of all practical working printers.

The fleur de lis ornament shown on these pages is cut for each size of the Becker and is included with every font of the series. ++

\*\*\*\*

The border used on this page, and matching the fleur de lis ornament, is our 12-Point Border No. 1294. + It is put up in fonts of 24 inches each, the price per font being \$1.00.+

# INLAND Type Foundry

Originators and Makers of the

# BECKER\*SERIES

Cast on Unit Sets and

# Standard Line

GALLERY

ICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, MAY, 1901.

ARTS BUILDING

PLAN OF GRAPHIC

### THE GRAPHIC ARTS DISPLAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

OME two years ago, Mr. Herbert L. Baker, then of Buffalo, but now manager of the Unitype Company, New York, suggested to the members of the Buffalo Typothetæ the plan of making a special feature of printing and the allied crafts at the Pan-American Exposition, then being talked of, and the Buffalo Typothetæ put the matter in the hands of a strong committee, at the head of which was Mr. Herman T. Koerner, of the firm of Koerner & Hayes. Mr. Koerner is one of the best-known lithographers in the country, well-posted in printing and the allied arts, fertile in ideas, and thorough in execution. In his hands

the work of the committee has progressed favorably, and although the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will not be opened until May, 1901, plans have already been drawn for a special building, and arrangements perfected to make this feature of the fair the most unique, interesting and instructive ever given anywhere. Mr. Koerner will aim to make his department so attractive that it will be considered a model for all future expositions.

various processes coming under the general classification of graphic arts. The complete newspaper-printing plant, proposed to be located in a pit in the center of the great main floor, will, without question, be one of the great drawing attractions of the entire exposition, while the sections which will be devoted to papermaking, bookbinding, photo-engraving, electrotyping, the manufacturing of type, typesetting machines, etc., will be scarcely less fascinating. The building will have space of 70,000 square feet on the main floor, with 45,000 square feet additional for standing exhibits.

The Pan-American Herald, an illustrated journal devoted to the interests of the coming exposition, after referring to the great importance of this particular exhibit, and stating

that no exposition has heretofore given the graphic arts the recognition deserved, says:

"Nothing within the whole range of industry and trade is more closely and intimately associated with the everyday life of the people than the graphic arts, yet practically everything connected with the various processes of engraving, printing, etc., is a hidden mystery to the masses. In no other department or branch of modern activity, moreover, has there been so marked and immense a development in the last one hundred

years in this country, as in graphic arts, and the New World has easily led the world in the discovery and development of new, cheaper and

attractive that it will be considered a model for .ITHOGRAPHY all future expositions. AND In this building will be shown the development in all the branches of the COLOR PRINTING. graphic arts, and the highest modern improvements will be presented 50 ET STEEL STONE side by side with "the original of its AND WOOD STORAGE TELEPHONES ENGRAVING 100 FT TYPOGRAPHY COMPLETE TYPE MAKING, ELECTROTYPING, INK DAILY NEWS PAPER. TYPESETTING MACHINES. MAKING, ETC., ETC. STANDING EXHIBITS MODERN TYPOGRAPHY ETC 100 FT. РНОТО-NEWSPAPER ECHANICAL OFFICES & species." The huge newspaper will EXCHANGE PROCESSES. be manufactured and distributed in APERMAKING several editions daily. The machinery will be in active operation, CALENDERING demonstrating the highest examples of the FINISHING. printer's art. A complete printing-house will be one special feature, and every device and machine used in typography will be running and completing work. "Lithography will be

demonstrating the highest examples of the printer's art. A complete printing-house will be one special feature, and every device and machine used in typography will be running and completing work. "Lithography will be shown in every branch and utilized in conjunction with typography in perfecting a souvenir of the Pan-American Exposition, which will excel all former efforts. A huge bindery, with its manifold and intricate machinery, will complete the work of typography, lithography, photo-mechanical processes, etc. A papermaking machine, in active operation, will explain the mysteries of the art, and its product will be utilized in the daily newspaper, and will hold

the place of honor in the center of this wonderful building. In order to comprehend more fully the vast improvements made in the various departments of graphic arts, ancient and mediæval examples will be shown, as well as earlier attempts of present methods. A fine, properly labeled and easily understood system of explanation and reference will be inaugurated by the chief of the bureau to direct the visitor's attention to the valuable comparisons and special features of the collective exhibit. The ground plan, shown on this page, gives something of an idea of the splendid scale on which it is proposed to illustrate the development of the

BINDERY.
BINDING, CUTTING & FINISHING MACHINES.
STEEL & COPPER PLATES, ETC.

200 FT.

STANDING EXHIBITS MODERN BINDING, ETC.

200FT

better processes coming under this mighty branch of human activity. It is most fitting, therefore, that the Pan-American Exposition, designed

above all else to illustrate the progress of the American continent during the century just closing, and to promote and foster American trade and commerce, should create a distinct department of graphic arts, and make it one of the grandest and greatest features of the entire enterprise.

"The graphic arts comprehend the entire field of printing. In its fuller sense it means the delineation of intelligible expressions reduced to visible characters and signs. The activities and direction of this branch of art formed the very foundation of our learning, and handed down to us the substance, if not always the form, of centuries of erudition. From the earliest

dawn of civilization man has endeavored to impart some evidence of his life, manners and thought, and has succeeded in producing these evidences upon stone, wood or metal for succeeding generations. From the crude results of primitive man developed the carvings on stone and the bones of animals; these, in turn, made way for wood and metal, until every available method was drawn into service to perpetuate those thoughts to posterity. Signwriting was, however, slow and laborious, and apart from its greater use in commemorating the deeds of mighty chieftains and wise rulers of the earlier days of history, was greatly restricted.

"The radical departure from the writings on papyrus of the ancients and the mediæval manuscripts on parchment was effected by the invention of Gutenberg, the inventor of movable characters, which marked a new era in the restless activities of the progressing world. In rapid succession the



HERMAN T. KOERNER.

Chairman of the Graphic Arts Committee, Exhibits Department, Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, New York, May, 1901.

new method developed and lent its enormous influence to the broad evolution of thought. It opened avenues of activity beyond the reach of the average individual, and reduced the cost of education to the masses. Its insidious power descended upon king and peasant alike, and upon prelate and warrior; in fact, it paved the way for the democracy of the world and the brotherhood of man.

"From the homely movable characters of Gutenberg, the art of typography grew and developed. Two centuries later surface-printing from stone marked another epoch in the growing and valuable field of graphic arts. Copperplate engraving, and its more robust brother, the steel plate, showed their wonders to the world, and wood engraving had developed to a high state of perfection, when all methods of printing were superseded, in the broader art sense, by lithography. Senefelder's invention, although a chance invention, opened a field that brought the attention of the world to it at once, and it has developed a marvelous result in the activities of the modern world. The advent of photography and its application to both typography and lithography superseded, in a large measure, the art of engraving, and, to a certain extent, of copper and steel plate engraving and printing, by reason of its artistic possibilities and results. Thus the newest arrival in the fold of graphic arts successfully holds its claims and broadens the already vast horizon of this pregnant field of human activity. From the first days of understanding, and while the faculties of the child are yet embryonic, this handmaid of civilization brings wonder and delight. To the waning days of age and the sunset of life, it brings pleasure and consolation. The book and the picture, the newspaper and the magazine are indispensable needs, and are as closely associated with the happiness of modern life as any branch of human development.'

The official souvenir of the exposition will likely be printed in the Graphic Arts building. It is one of the ideas of Mr. Koerner to have the entire souvenir made in this building in full sight of the visitor, showing every process of manufacture, from the paper itself to the last stitch in the bound copy. The right to publish the souvenir will probably be let as a concession, but one of the conditions of the contract probably will require that all the work be done in the Graphic Arts department.

The official letter-paper of the exposition, prepared by the Bureau of Publicity, is original and striking, bearing on the body of the sheet a magnificent engraving of the American Falls at Niagara, done in a faint green tint to represent the natural appearance of the water with the spray flying. At the top of the page is the official emblem of the Exposition, with the words "Pan-American Exposition, 1901," printed in plain type above it, and underneath "Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A." At the bottom of the page in fine type is printed "Half an hour's ride from Niagara Falls: One night's journey for 40,000 people." The design is brilliant in conception, and the letter-paper is very handsome and attractive. It is certain to be of great value as a means of advertising the exposition.

The beautiful emblem adopted by the Publicity Committee of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo during the summer months of the year 1901, was the work of Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, whose design was by all conceded to be the most beautiful and comprehensive of the four hundred and odd drawings which were submitted. The design tells the hopes and aspirations of the management of the coming fair as no words can, for the high and noble underlying purpose of the Pan-American Exposition is to show to the world the progress that has been made by the people of the Western world during the fleeting century, and also to bring about closer trade and social relations between all the peoples of the Americas. Nothing could more beautifully express the idea of a binding together of the people of the north, central and southern divisions of the Western Hemisphere than Mr.



THE RAPHAEL BECK DESIGN.

Adopted by the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition.

Beck's picture, which shows the sweet-faced nymph of North America smiling a welcome as she looks down and extends a snowy arm across the isthmus of Yucatan in greeting to her sweet-faced sister of the South, who, by the way, seems fully as eager to clasp the extended hand and to do her share in the effort to bind together the North and the South in the holy bonds of an All-American sisterhood. The accompanying illustration shows the beauty of the design.

Seventeen of Buffalo's prominent business men have been constituted a "committee on publicity," at the head of which stands Mr. George Bleistein, and a campaign has been inaugurated that will result in wide publicity for this most important exposition. The Pan-American Herald gives matters of current interest regarding the work, and copies are in great demand.

# THE NEW BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH.

C. W. Hornick, formerly of the Pioneer Press Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, and well-known in typographical circles, has resigned his position with the Pioneer Press Company, and is now the business manager of the St. Paul



C. W. HORNICK,
Business Manager St. Paul Dispatch.

Dispatch, one of the most prosperous daily newspapers in the Northwest outside of Chicago. Mr. Hornick's success has been almost phenomenal. An energetic and tireless worker, he has gradually risen, step by step, from errand boy to his present important position. Mr. Hornick is an extremely modest man, however, and, in response to a request for a little of his history, said to The Inland Printer representative:

"I have little to say about my record, as I have made but few changes in my business life. I started in with the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company, Chicago, in 1871, and worked up from errand boy to be a director in the company and the assistant superintendent of the business. In 1883 I sold out my interest on account of ill-health from overwork, and spent nearly a year on the Pacific Coast, not in the printing business. In May, 1884, I became superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Pioneer Press Company, of St. Paul, and with the exception of a short interval (1891-1892), when I was building railroads, grain elevators and electric street-car lines in Sioux City, have been with the Pioneer Press Company continuously. I assumed

the position of manager of the St. Paul Dispatch on October 1."

Mr. Hornick's friends will be pleased to hear of the change he has made, as it means greater success and a wider field for his wonderful abilities. To show the appreciation and high regard had for Mr. Hornick, the Pioneer Press employes presented him with a loving cup as he was leaving that company. This very interesting event occurred September 30, in the business offices of the company. Mr. Hornick's work in connection with Typothetæ matters has brought him in touch with the leading employing printers of the United States. His advice on subjects of vital importance to the organization has always been considered sound, and has been listened to and carried out at the annual meetings where it could be consistently done, or his suggestions carefully weighed in mapping out the policy of the Typothetæ. That he has been a power in the printing world is admitted on all sides. Genial, generous, whole-souled and honest, he has gained the respect of associates everywhere both in the labor organizations and in the ranks of the employing printers. His conduct of the paper he has now assumed control of will be watched with interest. The accompanying likeness was made from a recent photograph.

### ANARGYRIA.

Oppressed with grief, it brings relief
To give our ills a name—
It may not heal, but still we feel
They are not quite the same.
One widespread woe, where'er we go,
We find throughout the land,
And yet its name, unknown to fame,
But few would understand.
Seek, if you please, in Doctor Rees
His Cyclopædia—
Mayhap 'twill ease your dire disease
Of Anargyria.

For, sooth to speak, sonorous Greek
Can charm our pains awa',
Like, as we've heard, "that blessed word
'Mesópotamia.'"
Physicians ken—those learned men—
This truth right well, I trow,
And many a cure, we know for sure,
Has been assisted so:
Yet they with pain may search in vain
The Pharmacopœia
For salve or pill to cure the ill
Of Anargyria.

We all suppose that other woes
And epidemic pains
Will ebb and flow, will come and go—
But this for aye remains.
How few evade its withering shade!
On all alike it falls:
On small and great—in church and state—
In corporation halls.
Can no M.B. or LL.D.
Find some panacea?
Through future days the world would praise
In glowing lays,
And crown with bays, the man who slays
Its Anargyria!\*

R. Coubland Harding, in X-Rays.

### THE BEST ON EARTH.

Please find enclosed \$1 for six months' subscription to The Inland Printer, the best journal for printers on earth; we can not keep shop without it. Kindly notify me when time expires and I shall renew with pleasure.—Ed Jones, Publisher, The St. Ignace Enterprise, St. Ignace, Michigan.

<sup>\*</sup>ANARGYRIA.—The condition of a person without ready money.—



BY O. F. BYXBEE,

Editors and publishers of newspapers desiring criticism or notice of new features in their papers, rate cards, procuring of subscriptions and advertisements, carrier systems, etc., are requested to send all letters, papers, etc., bearing on these subjects to O. F. Byxbee, 165 Fair street, Paterson, New Jersey. "For criticism" should also be written on papers when criticism is desired.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

STEPS INTO JOURNALISM.—By Edwin L. Shuman. Treats of newspaper work as a more or less exact science, and lays down its laws in an informal way for beginners, local correspondents, and reporters who do not already know it all. Cloth bound; \$1.25.

JOHN BLANCHARD, editor-in-chief of the Minneapolis Times, is dead.

The Clarinda (Iowa) Journal begins its seventh volume with every appearance of prosperity.

GEORGE A. JONES, the oldest newspaper man in Kentucky, died of sunstroke at his home in Louisville.

JOHN R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is said to have purchased the *Commercial*, of the same city.

THE Star Printing Company, Grand Island, Nebraska, publishes a neat little advertising monthly called *Printerdom*.

REUBEN CROOKE, a former editor of the Boston Traveler, and one of that city's best known old newspaper men, is dead.

EDWARD J. ROWELL, president of the Lowell (Mass.) Courier-Citizen Company, died of heart disease on a Boston train.

MERTON H. MARSTON, formerly city editor of the Laporte (Ind.) *Herald*, is digging for nuggets in the Klondike country at \$8 a day.

The Hartland (N. B.) Advertiser has added a new press and other machinery to its plant, and changed in size from a four-column quarto to a five-column folio.

On October 1, the Montclair (N. J.) *Herald* occupied a new home—a modern brick building, equipped with everything necessary for an up-to-date newspaper.

THE Swedish-American Typographical Society, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has started the *Typograf*, a neat monthly, devoted to the interests of the craft.

In honor of carnival week at Springfield, Ohio, the *State Register* issued a 32-page edition, printed in various colors and fully and appropriately illustrated. It was a great number.

JOHN Y. DATER, editor of Ramseys (N. J.) Journal, has been expelled from church for taking photographs of his chickens on Sunday. His wife shares a like fate for aiding and abetting in the "crime."

MURPHYSBORO, Illinois, claims to have the largest number of newspapers in proportion to its population of any town in the world. With a population of 3,880 it has four daily and three weekly papers.

The neat appearance of the *Ohio Penitentiary News* shows that those who look after the mechanical execution have a thorough knowledge of the business. A better quality of paper is all that is needed.

Maj. William J. Richards, who recently sold his interest in the Indianapolis *News*, is to start a new daily in Indianapolis, called the *Press*. Associated with Mr. Richards will be John H. Holliday, founder of the *News*.

RIVERSIDE (Cal.) Optimist.—A neat little paper. The news items would look much better if graded, shortest first,

with a short rule between these and the poetry. A pleasing style is followed in the setting of the ads.

The Harper-McClure combination expects to issue this month the first number of the *Harper-McClure Illustrated Review*. It is to be a 10-cent magazine, and its contents will be of the nature of a monthly newspaper.

THE Bermuda *Recorder* is the name of a new weekly, published at Paget, Bermuda, by the Bushell Press, with John J. Bushell as general editor. It has a thrifty appearance and starts with a good supply of advertising.

GRAND VALLEY Sun, Grand Junction, Colorado.—There is a notable improvement in the presswork since the Sun was criticised in August, and the make-up is well arranged. There are many good effects in the ad. display.

A PRESS censor is a novelty introduced by *Der Germania*, of Milwaukee. Rev. Dr. Duemling, of La Porte, Indiana, has general supervision over the columns of the paper in order that no objectionable matter may appear.

THE Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* grouped all the complimentary notices from exchanges on its "Prosperity Edition," the whole filling two pages, each column inclosed in rules printed in red. It made a fine showing.

An Indiana court defines a law journal as "a newspaper of general circulation," and declares that the desired end to be obtained by the publication of the laws could not be better attained than by publication in such a paper.

According to a recent ruling of the postal authorities, newspapers can not be sent at pound rates to lists of persons furnished by men who have announcements in the paper. This will have a depressing effect upon the politicians.

A PRINTED report of the proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual session of the Illinois Press Association filled 160 pages. All papers and discussions are given in full, and pleasure and profit may be derived from a perusal of the volume.

A Long Island paper announced that "The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will hold a cake walk in Good Templars' Hall, September 22." No doubt the ladies were somewhat surprised, as they had intended to conduct a cake

Valley City (N. D.) *Times-Record.*—A very nicely printed paper, well supplied with interesting news. Ads. look well and are properly displayed, although a few lower-case display lines could be replaced by caps to advantage. The pages should be cut at the top.

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, formerly proprietor of the San Jose (Cal.) *Mercury*, and later of the San Francisco *Call*, has purchased a controlling interest in the San Jose *Herald*, for \$30,000 it is said, and has changed its politics from Democratic to Republican.

GRAND ISLAND (Neb.) Republican.— Editorial matter and publisher's announcement should appear on the fourth page, and paid readers run separate from news items. Make-up is well handled, but the presswork shows an uneven color. The weekly is neatly arranged and well printed.

AARON SMITH, the armless editor of the Mount Pleasant (Tex.) *Times-Review*, who rapidly operates a typewriter with his toes (or pedipulates it), could hardly be said to handle the machine with dexterity, for he doesn't—he simply toes it, yet this accomplishment must go on record as quite a feat.

Russell (Kan.) Record.—A neat, newsy paper. Ads. are very nicely displayed, all the matter carefully made up, and presswork above criticism. A paragraph in the Record's rates which is fully lived up to, is, "Patent medicine and quack nostrum advertisements will not be accepted at any price."

Pusey & Troxell's (New York) Stationery Bulletin is a very neat monthly advertising publication for this progressive firm of printers. The July number contained an able article

on "Prices vs. Quality," in which the advisability of using the best business stationery, even if slightly more expensive, is clearly shown.

Col. Fred N. Dow, the largest stockholder of the Portland (Me.) *Express*, and Henry H. Nelson, late business manager of the New York *News*, have purchased the Portland *Courier* and *Telegram*, and have consolidated the first-named paper with the *Express*. Mr. Nelson now owns a half interest in the latter publication.

The Connellsville (Pa.) Courier, one of the neatest newspapers in the country, upon the return of Company D of the Tenth Regiment from the Philippine Islands, devoted a whole page to the "Welcome Home," capped with a head seven



Photo by Steckel, Los Angeles, Cal.
GRANDMA AND I — NO. I.

columns wide and enclosed in a flag border. A copy of the paper has been received for criticism—it needs none.

H. G. Murray, advertising manager of the New York *Press*, made a wager with David Robinson, advertising manager for B. Altman & Company, that the circulation of his paper was greater than that of the other four Republican papers of the city combined. After examining proofs Mr. Robinson admitted that the claim was amply supported.

Many pleasant words of commendation and appreciation of the book of ads. comprising Contest No. 4 have been received, and are greatly appreciated. F. Smith, of Providence, Rhode Island, writes: "I am much pleased with your ad.-setting contests, and if I could not procure another copy of the book of designs I would not part with mine at any price."

According to the Newspaper Owner and Manager, newsboys are sent into Fleet street, London, some minutes before one o'clock with placards bearing the words, "One o'clock cricket scores." Only minutes! Why, the six o'clock editions of the New York "yellows" are sold in the streets of towns twenty miles from the office of publication at four o'clock.

HARRY ULMER TIBBENS, of the Connellsville (Pa.) Courier, was so well pleased with the appearance of the Valley Express, Valley Junction, Iowa, that he wrote a very complimentary letter to the editor, which was reproduced in the center of the first page of the Express. The paper is in many respects a model one, and well deserves the encouraging words.

Augustus Harr, whose manner of setting bank ads. was favorably commented upon in this department a few months

since, recently received a request from a Missouri bank for samples of his work. Copies of the specimens used in complying with this request have been forwarded to me. They are all neat and dignified, although the laurel border used on one of them is slightly inappropriate for the business advertised.

THE "Special Coal Edition" of the Erlington (Ky.) Bee was a most complete number, giving interesting and exhaustive descriptions of the coal industry throughout the State, nicely illustrated. Nearly all the half-tones were enclosed in rules, giving them a pleasing and finished appearance. Neat headings were used and the whole of the mechanical work was well executed.

THE Massillon (Ohio) Independent sends us a copy of its "Souvenir Industrial Edition." There are forty-four four-column pages and cover, devoted exclusively to illustrations and descriptions of Massillon and its industries, no displayed advertising to interfere with the symmetry of the work. A good cut of the Independent's handsome modern building serves to embellish the cover, and the whole work is well planned and executed.

FEW papers can boast of a ripeness of years wrought with so many vicissitudes of fortune equal to that of the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun, which recently celebrated its ninety-fifth anniversary. It has had no less than fifteen men associated with its ownership, was burned out, failed once, and has been issued under six different names, but through it all has been ever Democratic. In the hands of Senator Royal E. Purcell it is a successful and influential journal.

CAREY (Ohio) Times.— The Times was criticised about a year ago. Editor Homer Thrall continues to publish a neat paper, with good presswork and many well-set ads. as prominent features. Commendable care is also taken with the make-up, in which there is but one slight discrepancy, which appears in the issue of August 17. Headed editorial items should be run either first or last, not graded in with paragraphs without heads, as was done in this instance.

The six-day excursion of the Minnesota Editorial Association was most enjoyable. There were 142 in the party, including 66 ladies, and they had a glorious time, seeing the sights in Colorado and visiting the Exposition in Omaha. A unique feature was a hair-raising "yell," something like this:

"Gopher, Gopher, Gopher State; Editors, editors, wise and great; Boom-a-lack-a, boom-a-lack-a, Rah! Rah! Rah! Editors, editors, Min-ne-so-ta!"

B. C. Ellsworth and E. M. Wilson have started the Kanawha (Iowa) *Record*, a neat six-column quarto. But two series of modern type are used in the ads., giving them a bright, up-to-date appearance. There are eleven columns of advertising in the initial number, and Mr. Ellsworth writes: "Our veteran typesetter, Colonel Board, and myself, laid the cases, solicited and set the ads., in four and a half days." This is certainly a good record—ads. must come easy in Kanawha.

Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio.— Your cover would appear much neater with simply one line of border around the title-page. Pieces of head rule on the third and fifth pages are reversed. The care taken in grading "Journal Entries" should extend to other departments of short items. In the presswork, register and color need attention. The contents of your paper are well selected and it only needs attention to mechanical details to make it a very acceptable publication.

F. SMITH, Providence, Rhode Island.— Your ads. all show good judgment. The best is that of the Providence Albertype Company—the balance is perfect, and the whole arrangement artistic. That of the University Grammar School is not properly balanced. While the type is well chosen, the arrangement is top-heavy and too V-shaped. If

each three-word group had been lined on the left and dropped about a pica, with the address at the right, it would have been much better.

SEVERAL specimens have been received for use in future contests in composition, and these are carefully filed and will be used as fast as occasion will permit. The endeavor is to vary the subjects of the contests as much as possible, using ads. of different sizes and for various lines of business, interspersed with samples of the several styles of jobwork. As a letter-head was used for the recent contest, it will probably be several months before another such is announced, and those recently received will necessarily have some time to wait.

W. N. WILLSON, Sioux City, Iowa.—The ad. display in the fifth anniversary number of the *Union Advocate* is all good, and it would be difficult to suggest improvements. I was particularly impressed by the appearance of the twelve small ads. on the sixth page, and the eight under "Reliable Commission Firms" on the tenth. These little ads. which are usually the least attractive in editions of this kind, are exceptionally well handled. A four-roller press would probably have given a little better result on the half-tones, yet the work as a whole is very satisfactory.

Moundsville (W. Va.) Echo.—The box head, "Events of a Day," is a trifle crowded, and the comma after "day" should be omitted. If type similar to this were used for the other box heads it would be an improvement, as that now running is too light. Caps and lower-case of roman makes very poor head-lines. Ads. are nicely displayed and the make-up of the daily is good, while that of the weekly is too mixed. You should have a head, "Events of a Week," and get these items all together. The new typesetting machine is evidence of a determination to keep up to date.

Otto Kney, American Thresherman, Madison, Wisconsin.—When the Thresherman was criticised in July I noted but one slight defect, and that in the make-up. With this remedied, your publication is practically beyond criticism. Three hundred thousand impressions, with the necessary time consumed in properly making ready a number of forms, is too much to expect of any one press in twenty-six days, even if it is a Miehle, but with another of the same make installed you should be able to handle your edition of 50,000 much more satisfactorily.

A NEWSPAPER clipping, purporting to come from the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Times*, says that "Captain Janes, who published the nonpartisan paper in Los Angeles a few years ago and who was sentenced to three years in San Quentin, has gained his liberty, his term having expired. He arrived in Los Angeles Friday, and declares that he will start another newspaper here." Captain Janes is evidently a hard man to reform, as he no sooner gains his liberty than he declares an intention to repeat his crime. Another comma would have made the intended meaning of the first sentence more plain.

S. H. Robie sends a series of ten cards used to advertise the Chelsea (Mass.) *Record*, each with the title "A one-minute talk about your business and our business." They are well gotten up, and contain much catchy matter. Here are two or three bright sentences: "If you have a sign over your door you are an advertiser. You can't carry everybody to your sign, but the *Record* can carry your sign to the people of this city." "Out of 33,000 people who live in Chelsea probably not more than 2,000 ever visited your store or know you from Adam." "If you don't want any more trade don't ask for it."

PUBLISHERS will be interested in the efforts of Fred H. Nichols, of Lynn, Massachusetts, to secure some substitute for the practice of sending stamps through the mails for small remittances. He is to bring the matter before the convention of First-Class Postmasters, in Washington, this

month, and asks for suggestions. Ungummed special stamps in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, redeemable within a limited time at any postoffice in the United States, and sold by the Government at a premium of 1 cent over their face value, would be an improvement and obviate the necessity of filling out an application for a money-order and also waiting for the order.

F. L. STEENROD, Olean (N. Y.) Times.— You have the right idea of proper display. Although the majority of your ads. are set without borders, they are nicely balanced, and the proper lines forcefully brought out. The Olean House Pharmacy ad. is neat, and the panel in that of Beck's Bock Beer very good. "Our Cloak Stock" and "Millinery Goods" in the ad. of H. W. Marcus, and the line "Glass Top Mason" in that of the Miller Hardware Company, would appear to better advantage if set flush to the left. It is evident that you have the material necessary for good ads.—"fancy" ads. are not desirable in newspaper work. Try Wheeler's ad. in the contest announced in this issue.

EDITOR CARTER, of the *Locomotive Fireman's Journal*, Streator, Illinois, did some fishing while on his vacation, and sent a box of muskallonge to his friends. The *Free Press*, in reciting the incident, follows compliment with sarcasm, thus: "It is a fine display, and tastes as good as if Carter had really caught it himself. He does not say in his letter how much he gave the man for the fish, and inasmuch as his friends are



 $\label{eq:Photo-by-Steckel} Photo-by-Steckel, Los Angeles, Cal. \\ \mbox{GRANDMA-AND-I} \mbox{$-$ NO. II.}$ 

eating it at his expense, they say they feel some delicacy about asking him. But the truth is he sent a fish down that was big enough to pull him into the water and tow him around like a minnow on the end of a line. He wants his friends to believe that he anticipated trouble of this kind, and as a precautionary measure tied his feet to a big pine tree on the river bank."

LOTT VAN DE WATER, JR., Hemstead (N. Y.) Sentincl.—Your paper is exceptionally newsy, carries a good supply of advertising, which is all nicely displayed, and is neatly printed. There are a few details in the make-up which should receive attention. Care should be taken to have the space equal on either side of the rules between the local items, and also to have them of equal length. A few of these are so badly worn as to fail to print clearly, and should be thrown out. The head over correspondence is very neat,

but it would be better to have it appear over the first two columns on the eighth page. A similar head for the local items, placed over the third and fourth columns on the first page, would be a good improvement. There are many particularly neat ads., but they need separating by a full-length rule regardless of their being surrounded by a border. "Village Talks" is an interesting feature, and is attractively

HEATH & BRYAN, of Buffalo, New York, are running some attractive ads. in the daily papers of their city, three of which are given herewith (Nos. 1, 2, 3). It is seldom that

packed full of news, is a big dollar's worth. CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL DISPLAY, No. 6 .- For Contest No. 6 I have chosen another advertisement. The letter-head used in No. 5 brought out many valuable ideas, and I shall probably use another specimen of jobwork for the seventh competition. The ad. selected is a small one, but none the less puzzling, as the question of display lines is

left wholly to the discretion of the compositor, there being

Years Ago Today," is another commendable feature. There are many good ads., and presswork is also good. Corre-

spondence should be graded. The fourteen-page weekly,

nothing in the arrangement or wording of the copy to indicate the wish of the advertiser. The original copy was furnished in manuscript, but with no more instructions in regard to display than appear here, and at the close of the contest I will reproduce the ad. as it was set from this copy. In the great majority of ads. the proper display lines are easily selected, and such an ad., particularly if it is a small one, is of little value in a contest, as it resolves into simply a choice of type. In this contest the compositor is obliged to use more judgment, and it should prove most interesting. No one is debarred, neither job compositor, proofreader nor editor, and compositors should note the fact that each is entitled to send in two specimens. It has frequently occurred that those availing themselves of this privilege are the fortunate ones in the end. In several instances a number of persons employed by the same firm have each sent in two specimens, and in such cases some one of

the ads. is almost certain to land well up in the honor roll. The time allowed is ample for compositors in any part of the United States, Canada, England, or in nearly any other country, to get their specimens in. Do not delay too long, as on the day following the close of the competition a package of the specimens is sent to each judge, and those arriving after that date are too late. I have secured for one of the judges in this contest the advertiser who wrote the ad., and the others will be announced in The Inland Printer for January, after the close of the competition. The result of the contest will be given in the February number, and, as heretofore, the best three ads., as selected by the judges, will be reproduced in these columns, together with the photographs of the successful compositors, if they can be secured in time. In case of ties, more than three will be reproduced. In addition to this a complete set of all the ads. submitted will be given each of the five compositors heading the honor list. Owing to the expense attached to the issuing of the books, I am obliged to announce their discontinuance. Here is the text of the ad .:

One dealer offers you a diamond - perfect, clear, brilliant, weighs one carat, fine, white - for \$100; another offers you one for \$75 and tells you that in every respect it is as good as the one at \$100. Either he tells the truth or not. Is he the sort of dealer who would misrepresent? We have some very choice one-carat diamonds at these prices, but there is a difference in them. Perhaps you can see it. We will try and show you. Wheeler, 204 Market street. Our store closes at 6:30 p.m. during July and August, except Saturdays.

I do not desire to put any unnecessary restrictions on compositors, but a number of complaints have been received regarding errors in proofreading that have appeared heretofore in winning ads., so that it seems advisable to adopt some rule to govern the matter. A single typographical error or wrong font will not debar a specimen, but one-half a point will be deducted for each error discovered. Any



as much a part of our establishment as doing good printing promptly. A trial will convince you that our work will demonstrate our claim. Estimates by return mail.

### HEATH & BRYAN. AS N. Division Street.

No. 1.

Telephone Senera 132





No. 2.

printers advertise in this way, and the example of this firm is well worth following. I should be pleased to hear what results they are able to trace to this artistic use of the newspapers.

CHARLES SIMMONS, Waterloo, Iowa. - The class of ads. you submit for criticism is very difficult to display neatly, but a careful examination of the forty or more specimens reveals few defects. One of the ads. is a little unfortunate

New Firm.

New Ideas.

Old Experience.

Crowley, Cook & Co.,

Eggs, Poultry, Dairy Products.

CHICAGO.

Send us a trial shipment.

Ask Fred Kimball about us.

No. 4.

in the choice of type; "feathers" is too light a subject for a heavy-faced 6-point Gothic. One of the small ads. is reproduced (No. 4), as it is particularly well displayed and nicely balanced.

Hamilton (Ohio) Democrat. - This paper makes the most of the news, giving it very prominent heads. It is extremely difficult to write heads for articles where but one short word can be used in the first line, and many of the heads in the Democrat give no idea of the subject treated, "Women" does not indicate that the article concerns a runaway accident-"Runaway" would have been better. "Lightning" would have been better than "Bolt" for a description of the damage done by lightning, and "Fever" better than "Under" for the yellow fever story. There should be more leads on either side of the rules between articles, to correspond with the space in the heads. There is a well-conducted woman's department; and "Tea-Table Talk," with its "Ten

specimens not complying with any of the following conditions will be discarded:

CONDITIONS.

1. Size of ad.—Length, 4 inches; width, 13 ems pica.

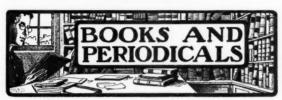
2. Each contestant limited to two specimens.

3. Wording may be arranged to suit the ideas of compositors, but no words can be inserted or omitted, neither can the order of wording in a sentence be changed.

4. Use black ink on white paper. Size, 31/4 by 51/2 inches,

- 5. Ten copies of each specimen to be mailed to "O. F. Byxbee, 165 Fair street, Paterson, New Jersey."
- 6. Six of above copies to bear the name of compositor, employing firm and address, which shall be *printed* on the *lower margin* of the paper.

7. All specimens must reach me by December 15.



In this department special attention will be paid to all publications dealing entirely or in part with the art of printing and the industries associated therewith. While space will be given for expressions of opinion on books or papers of general interest which may be submitted for that purpose, contributors will please remember that this column is intended in the main for reviews of technical publications. The address of the publisher, places on sale, and prices should be inclosed in all publications sent for review.

In his article on "Pictorial Photography," in the November Scribner's, Alfred Stieglitz, the amateur whose pictures have won prizes in all the great capitals of Europe, as well as in the exhibitions in his own country, gives his ideas of the true motives that should govern artistic photography, and tells how he arrives at some of his most admired effects.

It was current newspaper report a few months ago that Mark Twain was writing an autobiography, and that it would not be published for a hundred years. This idea, if it ever existed in the mind of the author, has been given up; but he did some work on an autobiography, and one chapter from it, entitled, "My Début as a Literary Person," has been secured by the publishers of the *Century* and appears in the November number.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT HOLDS IN CANADA.—A copyright judgment was given in the High Court at Toronto, Canada, on October 12, that will be of great interest to American publishers. The Divisional Court has held that an English copyright gives protection in Canada and has made perpetual an injunction held by M. Witmark & Son, New York, music publishers, restraining E. Corlett, of Toronto, from infringement of the copyright of a piece of music.

The Photo-Miniature.—Among the many photographic publications, the *Photo-Miniature* occupies a distinctive place. It is at once the most useful and most satisfying to the student of photography of any publication we know of. Each number is complete in itself and is a monograph on some one phase of the art. The numbers so far issued cover the following subjects: Modern Lenses, The Pose, Hand-Camera Work, Photography Outdoors, Stereoscopic Photography, Orthochromatic Photography. Price, 25 cents each. Tennant & Ward, New York.

"Practical Embossing" on a Job Press.— From Mr. Frank A. Cunningham, of Cunningham & Co., printers and embossers, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, we have received the advance sheets of a most practical and instructive booklet entitled, "Practical Embossing." For printers who have not access to an engraving house and who desire to do an occasional job of embossing, this little book will be most valuable. There are but a few pages of instruction, but it is evident that, with a little patience and practice, the enterprising printer will attain results such as Mr. Cunningham exhibits.

Printers, as a rule, object to any experimenting with sensitizing solutions and darkroom work, but the explanations are clear and exact enough to encourage any printer to give time to acquire skill in this interesting and remunerative department of the trade.

The celebrated "Message to Garcia" of Elbert Hubbard has been issued in an *cdition de luxe* by the Roycroft Press, East Aurora, New York. Printed on hand-made paper, with hand-illuminated initials, and rubricated sidenotes, the body of the matter is set in a 12-point old-style antique. The cover of the booklet is a flexible green chamois, with the section for the title crushed smooth and lettered in gold. The cover is lined with yellow silk. The Roycrofts are "a small band of workmen who make beautiful books and things," and assuredly the "Message to Garcia" is not among the least of their beautiful productions.

The Brothers of the Book announce as their next publication a new rendering of the "Pubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," by Elizabeth Alden Curtis, with an Introduction by Richard Burton. The edition will consist of six hundred copies on Dutch hand-made paper, printed from new type on a new press, and bound in light green corded silk, with title in gold and gilt tops. Price, \$1. Subscriptions are invited and may be sent to the scrivener, Lawrence C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, New York. All subscriptions will be acknowledged, and numbers assigned in order, as received. The edition will be ready during the last week in November.

THE EXPORT NUMBER OF THE INLAND PRINTER .- The Sunday Dispatch, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 8, says of The Inland Printer: "The October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, published in Chicago, is without question one of the most attractive and interesting publications that has been issued in the interest of the Exposition in this city. It not only gives many instructive points about the Exposition, valuable to people of this and foreign countries, but is filled with excellent illustrations of the Exposition buildings and notable exhibits and views of many places in and around Philadelphia. Such a publication can not do otherwise than prove of great benefit to the Exposition and, consequently, to Philadelphia. Over 18,000 copies of The INLAND PRINTER have been issued, and copies mailed to United States Consuls and foreign agents in every country in the world. The enterprise and public spirit of the publishers are truly deserving of the highest appreciation."

### HOW TO PREPARE MANUSCRIPT.

Write upon pages of a single size; Cross your t's and neatly dot your i's. On one side only let your lines be seen Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Green. Correct - yes, recorrect - all that you write, And let your ink be black, your paper white, For spongy foolscap of a muddy blue Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue. Punctuate carefully, for on this score Nothing proclaims a practiced writer more. Then send it off and, lest it merit lack. Enclose a stamp with which to send it back; But first pay all the postage on it, too, For editors look blank on "six cents due," And murmur, as they run the effusion o'er, "A shabby fellow and a wretched bore!" Yet, ere it goes, take of it a copy clean-Writers should own a copying machine; Little they know the time that's spent and care In hunting "copy" vanished - who knows where? Bear this in mind, observe it to the end, And you shall make the editor your friend

- Notes and Queries.

ALUMINOGRAPHY EXPLAINED.—From Mr. John Mullaly, president of the Aluminum Plate & Press Company, New York, we have received a most interesting and handsome publication entitled "Aluminography," containing numerous illustrations in half-tone and color which, with the letterpress, were printed from aluminum on the "Aluminographic

Rotary Press." The work tells of the advance made in the revolutionizing of surface printing, and gives much historical and statistical matter bearing on the subject, with practical articles of much merit. The rights of the Aluminum Plate & Press Company in the basic patent on the use of aluminum for surface printing are emphasized by very full and complete explanation, and citations of authorities. The opinions of the leading journals are given extolling the new process, and altogether the work is most interesting and valuable as a reference book and as an exhibit of the advance of the lithographic art. The half-tone specimens are particularly noteworthy, and the letterpress surprisingly clear and sharp.

The enterprising press-clipper who had the foresight to preserve complete files of all the papers published through the Spanish-American War is now reaping his harvest. The most notable piece of work so far turned out is the Dewey album, which has attracted world-wide attention. This book



"THE THOUGHTS OF YOUTH."

was paid for by subscriptions from the large ship-owners of the port of New York, and acting on this hint some of the warm friends of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley called upon Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, and after assuring themselves that an elaborate, exhaustive history of the Admiral's work at Santiago could be compiled, they commissioned Mr. Burrelle to make such a book, and all friends of the Admiral will be invited to contribute to the cost. As was the case in the Dewey album the title-page will contain the signatures of each contributor. Such a compilation will have more than ordinary historical value. Of the Dewey album the Chicago Tribune says editorially: "In the language of the street the word 'scrap' has two meanings, but there is no suspicion of a pun in presenting Admiral Dewey with a scrap-book celebrating his fighting powers. If it were a pun it would be the heaviest on record, for the book weighs 350 pounds. It would also be decidedly broad, measuring over five feet across when open. It might be regarded as flat, being in book form. As it consists of over 10,000 clippings it might take some time to find the point. But it is not a joke at all. It is only a novel and handsome way of letting the Admiral know what the 20,000 American newspapers have been saying about him since the famous 'scrap' at Manila. He may congratulate himself not only on being the subject of the largest book ever made, but also on being the first man who ever inspired so voluminous an utterance without any abuse in it"



BY CHARLES H. COCHRANE.

(For other patents see the various departments.)

There are three United States patents on paper-feeding apparatus to record this month, and all of them emanate from foreigners. No. 632,268 is by William Kershaw, of Leeds, England. The distinctive feature of his machine is that he begins the separation of the top sheet at the rear of the pile of paper, and then draws it forward from the front end. He also "fans out" the upper sheets, so that they require to be fed but a short distance to reach the feed-rollers leading to the printing-machine.

W. Carter, of Glasgow, Scotland, contributes patent No. 631,950, which describes a pneumatic paper-feeder. The pile of paper is clamped in an inclined position at  $n^2$ . The cylinder b has pneumatic nozzles or suckers, as k, which pick up the forward sheet and draw it under the feed-roller q. The separation of the sheet is assisted by the blower t, that forces air under the sheet as soon as the forward edge is raised.

The fellow who wants to pick paper up with "stickum" turns up again in patent No. 632,948, as Czeslaw Rymtowtt-Prince, of Geneva, Switzerland. He proposes to use a sticky cylinder 9 to raise the top sheet from the pile X. By means of the rod 11 on the tube 6 he can stick the front edge of any sized sheet within the capacity of his machine.

Talbot C. Dexter has taken out another patent (No. 632,448) on his paper-assembling and stapling machine. It deals with improved details of mechanism, and among these is a switching device for taking out of the way any incomplete set of sheets that may be presented for stapling. The assembled sheets come to the guide F, and if the devices detect any shortage in them, the shaft c is rocked, throwing up  $c^1$ , so that the defective sheets pass down around the cylinder C, instead of onward to the tape a, as they would normally.

Mr. Dexter has also patented (No. 632,449) a paper-registering instrument of very simple character. The sheet is supposed to rest on the table d, and at the proper instance the cam  $l^2$  throws the lever  $l^1$ , the shaft k, and the bell-crank j, depressing the pin P through the perforation in the paper, and thus securing exact register. In No. 632,450 other devices and combinations of gauges and stops for paper-registering are covered.

A back-stop for a folding-machine is the subject of Mr. Dexter's patent, No. 632,447. He provides a plurality of back-stops for maintaining in position the rear ends of sheets of varying sizes.

F. L. Cross, of the Standard Machinery Company, is the author of patent No. 683,573, for a sheet-feeding machine. It deals with an electrical device (49) for stopping the operation of the feeder, or of the printing machine, or of both, upon the failure of a sheet to reach a proper position at the guides. A further object of the invention is the advancement of sheets printed on one side without danger of offset. This is done by means of the rolls 11 which are set on the shaft 22 in such a manner that they bear only against the margins of

the sheet. A folding-machine patented by E. B. and C. P. Cottrell, No. 633,716, is of ingenious simplicity, in that ribs and tongues, as c, are placed on the tables and guideways, to receive the pressure of the work. These ribs and tongues are designed to come opposite the margins of pages, thus bringing the rub and pressure where it can not smut the printed matter.

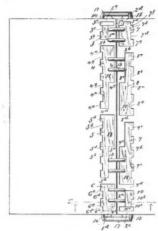
An automatic stop attachment for a paper-embossing machine is shown as No. 633,701, by J. A. Prince, of New York. The paper normally passes from the large roll I between the embossing roll b and the impression cylinder c, and out at b. If by accident the embossed paper clings to the impression cylinder, tending to wind around and around, the increased thickness is detected by the small cylinder Q, which begins to revolve, driving the belt  $q^1$ , and operating connecting mechanism to shift the driving-belt E, and stop the machine.

Samuel E. Dittman, of Chicago, in No. 633,506 shows a new form of adjustable clamp for printing-plates. He places the clamp-screws on a strip separate from the supporting block, so that the blocks may be made up to convenient sizes, and the entire construction is commendably simple.

A real oddity is the patent No. 633,152, by E. L. Perry, of Paterson, New Jersey. He proposes to place a jacket on worn-out and shrunken printers' rollers, renewing the surface, that they may be used again. In the drawing, A is the jacket, B the roller composition, and C the core. This jacket

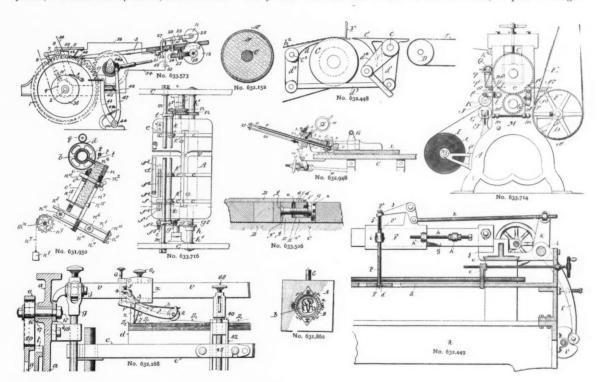
drawing B is the monogram engraving, mortised into the border-block A and held in position by the screw C.

G. C. Shepherd, of New York, has patented a ledger-



No. 631.863.

sheet for detachable binders, as No. 631,863. In order that detachable sheets may be used in a ledger without increasing the thickness of the book at the back, he pastes strength-

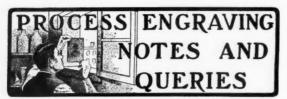


is preferably composed of 28 parts india-rubber, 59 parts whiting, 11 parts dry lead, 2 parts sulphur, and 21 to 42 parts of corn-oil, the whole being vulcanized and made to hold in place by its elasticity. If such a jacket will take up and distribute ink properly, there is no reason why it should not be used.

A composite engraved printing-block has been patented by D. J. Russell, of Chicago, as No. 631,862. It is designed to allow the same ornamental border to be produced with any number of differing monograms, thus saving the labor of engraving a special border for each monogram. In the ening strips on only a portion of each sheet, and cuts out portions of the next sheet, so that when a number of such sheets are placed in a ledger the total thickness at the back is no greater than at any other place.

### A SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT.

Enclosed please find check for next year's subscription. If all our money could be invested to as good advantage we would be satisfied.—Fenno W. Fifield & Co., Specialty Printers, Rochester, New Hampshire.



BY S. H. HORGAN

In this department, queries addressed to The Inland Printer regarding process engraving will be recorded and answered, and the experiences and suggestions of engravers and printers are solicited hereto. It is believed that herein will be found a medium for the interchange of valuable hints and suggestions never before offered to those in interest.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may sent to The Inland Printer Company.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—By W. T. Wilkinson, revised and enlarged by Edward L. Wilson, New York. Cloth, \$3.

Practical Half-Tone and Tri-Color Engraving.—By A. C. Austin. This is the latest book on process work, Cloth, \$2.

Drawing for Reproduction.—A practical handbook of drawing for modern methods of reproduction, by Charles G. Harper. Cloth, \$2.50.

Photo-Engraving.—By Carl Schraubstadter, Jr. Cloth bound; illustrated with numerous diagrams, and provided with a copious index. \$3. LESSONS ON DECORATIVE DESIGN.—By Frank G. Jackson, S. M. in the Birmingham Municipal School of Art. Elements, principles and practice of decoration. Cloth, \$2.

of decoration. Cloth, \$2.

Theore vand Practice of Design.—By Frank G. Jackson. Advanced text-book on decorative art; sequel to "Lessons on Decorative Design"; explaining fundamental principles underlying the art of designing. \$2.50.

Drawing for Printers.—By Ernest Knaufft, editor of The Art Student and director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. A practical treatise on the art of designing and illustrating in connection with typography for the beginner as well as the more advanced student.

Cloth, \$2.

Photo-Engraving.—By H. Jenkins. Containing practical instructions for producing photo-engraved plates in relief-line and half-tone, with chapter on three-color work, the frontispieces being progressive proofs of one of the best exhibits of three-color work. The whole is richly illustrated, printed on highly enameled heavy paper and bound in light brown buckram, gold embossed; 140 pages. \$2.

PRIOR'S AUTOMATIC PHOTO-SCALE.—For the use of printers, publishers, photo-engravers, electrotypers and lithographers. 8 by 12 inches, printed on transparent celluloid, divided into inches, half inches and quarter inches by horizontal and perpendicular lines, with a transparent ruler pivoted so that it will intersect the scale at the lower left-hand corner in whatever position the ruler is placed. \$2.

Photo-Trichengamatic Penning.—By C. G. Zander. To learn the

whatever position the ruler is placed. \$2.

Photo-Trichromatic Printing.—By C. G. Zander. To learn the first principles of three-color work there is no better book than Zander's "Photo-Trichromatic Printing." The photo-engraver or printer who attempts color-work without understanding the laws of color phenomena will waste much time and money. To supply this elementary knowledge is the purpose of Mr. Zander's book, and it is done in a thorough manner without scientific complexity. Fifty pages, with color plates and diagrams. Cloth, \$1.

REDUCING GLASSES, unmounted, 35 cents.

LACK OF REGISTER IN COLOR NEGATIVES .- An "M. D.," New York, writes an interesting letter detailing experiments he has been making to carry out his theory that three-color printing is not practical, but four-color is. He uses the regular three-color method to produce three of his negatives, but the fourth negative, from which he wishes to make what he calls a key plate, will not register with the others. Answer. - The trouble with the "doctor" is this: He makes a tracing on gelatin from which he makes the key-plate negative; this is photographed at exactly the same focus as the three-color negatives, and, of course, will not register with those made through color filters. If the doctor will insert pieces of optically flat glass the same thickness as his color filters in place of the latter, focus and measure the distance between the registering points, then remove the pieces of clear glass from the color filter holder, and focus again, he will find a difference in the distance between register points. The remedy is to focus between each color negative with the color filters in place and see that fixed points in the copy come to an exact register on the ground glass before risking an exposure.

THE "PER INCH" CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING.-Mr. William Gamble gives his views on the price for photo-engraving in the Process Photogram as follows: "If photo-engravers wish to raise the status of their business, make a living profit and avoid cutting competition, they should abolish all charges based on a price per square inch, or upon any scale whatever, and henceforward resolutely determine to publish no

fixed charges. They should offer to cheerfully supply estimates on all work. But above all, let them try to give their customers such confidence by the quality of their work, by their punctuality in turning it out, and by the fairness of their charges, that estimates will rarely be asked for. They should base all charges on cost of material and labor, with the addition of a suitable percentage for establishment expenses - which, by the way, should not be guessed at, but be worked out by an expert accountant. If half-tones were turned out by automatic machines it would be all right to charge at so much per inch, per foot, per yard, per pound, or per gross. So long as one original differs from another in the amount of manual skill which has to be expended upon it, so long will it be impossible to work profitably on a rigid scale of prices."

DAVENPORT NOT GOING WEST .- In reply to an inquiry made to this department as to the truth of the statement published generally that Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist, was going to the Denver Evening Post, I asked Davenport about it the other day and he said it was a clever piece of advertising, and came about in this way: The manager of the Post wrote him last spring inviting him to spend his summer vacation in Denver, stating that his present salary and all expenses would be paid, all the Post wanted in return were a few sketches, showing what he thought of Denver. Davenport agreed to go, but was subsequently sent to Europe and spent his vacation in London. And then Davenport added: "I have not a very kindly feeling for Denver. Only a few years ago I was on my way to a prizefight in New Orleans. I was traveling on a scalper's ticket. which proved to be a delusion, so they put me off at Denver. I had no money for food even, and wrote to my father for help. He sent the money by freight. In the meantime I had been living in the Denver depot for three days. Now they want to pay all my expenses and \$50 a day besides to have me visit them. Well, it only shows that the righteous do sometimes triumph and virtue is its own reward." And the merry twinkle in his eyes showed that he did not believe it.

DRAWING FOR THE NEWSPAPERS .- A recent editorial in THE INLAND PRINTER, on "The Salary of a Newspaper Illustrator," told how an artist whose sketches attract attention on account of the lack of "drawing" in them receives nevertheless \$300 for his work, and this on a contract for a long term of years. Just as news of a gold find attracts prospectors has this editorial brought queries from any number of more or less talented pen-and-ink artists who want advice as to where they had better seek an opportunity to exhibit their genius. There is one letter from a compositor in North Platte, Nebraska, who wants to give up his case and make his fortune at drawing. To most of these aspiring artists it may in truth be said that the chances of their making a living at drawing for the newspapers and their chances of being struck by lightning are equally great. The reason for this is twofold - there are numerous art schools turning out annually hundreds of pen-and-ink artists who possess the rudiments of an art training, without which it is folly to attempt illustrating. And the other reason is that half-tone reproductions of photographs direct from nature have superseded to a great extent the work of the illustrator. The photographer on a newspaper, if he has artistic judgment and good news sense, is gradually taking the place of the

THE EDUCATIVE HALF-TONE .- This is the title of an article in the first number of the Camera Obscura, by H. Whetton, editor of the British Printer. Among other things he writes: "Amid all the discussion anent developments and improvements in methods of printing and the admitted advance in the standard of typography, are we giving honor where honor is due? We shall not be doing justice if among other causes of note we neglect to credit the half-tone block

with a powerful share in the educative movement. It is not too much to say that the innocent-looking engraved platefirst an insuperable obstacle, next a stiff conundrum, and then an invaluable ally to the printer — has achieved wonders in the improvement of machinery, papers, inks, and notably in the skill of workers. Is not the half-tone largely responsible for the increased demands upon engraver, engineer, inkmaker, papermaker and printer? Its mission in life may be varied and it is already proving a not unmixed blessing, but as tending to improve the conditions of printing it is doing a highly important service to the industries represented in its use. By its agency, even if indirect, we are obtaining vastly improved illustrated papers and better printed papers. There is yet much to be done, but the movement is progressing on right lines so that excellent results may not unfairly be anticipated in the near future."

ALUMINOGRAPHY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR RELIEF PRINTING.—A copy of "Aluminography," the handsome circular of the Aluminum Plate & Press Company, is at hand, with a request for an opinion on the claims made therein as to the possibility of aluminum competing with relief plates in the printing of half-tones. This circular closes an article entitled "The Half-Tone Problem Solved," with this paragraph: "The half-tone problem may, therefore, be considered solved, and there is no longer any good reason why the process (aluminum printing) should not be applied with absolute confidence to all kinds of illustrated literature, from the Sunday supplements of our leading dailies to the highest-

class monthly magazines and other publications." If the person asking this opinion will but compare a page of type in this circular with a page of type in The Inland Printer, or the half-tone frontispiece in this circular with half-tones printed in any magazine printed from relief plates, he can decide the question for himself. The truth is, aluminum printing is suitable for certain kinds of work, but fine half-tone printing is not one of the kinds to which it is adapted. Even Mr. E. F. Wagner, who has done so much for aluminum printing in his department of lithography in The Inland Printer, must admit this. Relief printing has further advantages over surface printing for newspapers and magazines from the fact that a speed many times greater can be maintained, and as grease is not required in relief-printing ink, the danger of offset is not so great.

The First Successful Photo-Engraver.—G. W. Armstrong, Boston, wants to know who was the first to make a success of photo-engraving as a business. Answer.— The first one to attempt photo-engraving as a business, I have been told, was a Frenchman named Charles Henry. This was in 1865. I believe he made some successful maps. His method was a combination of photo-lithography and zinc etching. The first man to make a substantial success in a business way of photo-engraving was without doubt John C. Moss. I well remember the first establishment he had, for I applied there for work. This was in Cortlandt street, New York, and the year was 1874. I thought I knew all about photography in those days, and likely was not slow to tell



Photo by N. C. Hawks, San Francisco, Cal.

SOME REMINDERS OF BACK ISSUES OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

The possibilities of reproduction by photography and the engraving processes of today are well exemplified in this illustration. Here is a half-tone print in which pictures have been faithfully reproduced from photographs, paintings, ordinary half-tone prints, three-color half-tones, and hand-tooled half-tones having wood-engraved effect, all with remarkable success. The newsboys' band in upper left-hand corner was originally a photograph from life. A half-tone was made from this photograph and published in The Inland Printer. The half-tone print was pasted with the other pictures and photographed; then from this photograph of a half-tone another half-tone is made to print the picture now shown. The picture in the upper right-hand corner was originally from an oil-painting, reproduced by the marvelous three-color half-tone process. The photograph was made of this in the same way, all the color values being remarkably well preserved. The other pictures are similarly made, all being several removes nearer or farther from the originals. It is interesting to trace the various transitions through which each picture has passed and to note how little has been lost of its original beauty. Color is gone in some, it is true, but light and shade, form and general outline still remain in startling clearness. Back and forth, in genuine battledore and shuttlecock style, the picture is thrown, from photograph to process-plate negative, from negative to copperplate, from copperplate to paper, paper to photographic negative again, negative to print, print to half-tone negative, half-tone negative to plate, and from plate to paper. Truly, the book-reader of today has much to ponder over and marvel at.

Moss so. He was anxious to keep his process secret and naturally did not employ me. I found employment, however, with the Daily Graphic, and soon after Moss moved his business but a dozen doors away from the Graphic building, so that for the subsequent ten years I had an excellent opporfunity to watch with interest the growth of his business. His was the original "Photo-Engraving Company" and in his place was made about all the photo-engraving there was. He was unable to keep his process secret, some of his employes discovered his methods and went into business themselves. His relief plates were made by what is known as the swelled gelatin method. When he had demonstrated that there was money in photo-engraving other experimenters succeeded in devising a process of photo-engraving called the "wash-out method." This supplied an electrotype. Competition and price-cutting began then. In 1881 the writer tried to introduce zinc etchings to the publishers of New York, but failed. He was ahead of the times. In 1884 William Kurtz tried the same thing, he received assistance from a master of business methods-F. A. Ringler-and they founded the Electro-Light Engraving Company, of New York. The zinc-etching method of photo-engraving by which this firm produced all their work proved to be the quickest and most economic one. Moss took it up later, but not until he had lost his grip on the trade that he only a few years before monopolized. Though not the original photoengraver, John C. Moss pioneered the way to photo-engraving as a business.

ZINC ETCHING VS. ELECTROTYPES.—Mr. W. W. Russell, of Amsterdam, New York, contributes the following to this department: "Two articles in the second column of page 84 of the October number of The Inland Printer, one, entitled "Does Electrotyping Pay?" the other, "Inserting Original Etchings in Electrotype Plates," have instigated the following remarks, which may, at least, be of interest to label printers. The first article dwells upon the increased cost of electrotypes, while the other says, "So much better results may usually be obtained from originals that printers often insist on having the etchings inserted in electrotype plates," etc. Zinc etchings have reached such perfection in the past few years and facilities for making them have improved to such an extent, that they can be produced now at about the cost of first-class electrotypes. It is time, therefore, for plate printers (particularly label and color printers), to look further into the economy of putting their forms on the presses. There are a great many reasons why the original zinc etching should be used and the electrotype discarded, chief among which is the deterioration of the fine stipple and ruled work when making duplicates through the agency of a wax mold and a copper shell, which must be hammered into shape after being backed with molten type-metal; where, if duplicates were etched by the aid of lithographic transfer, from the original on stone, all the perfection of the artist's work would be retained and the work from the printing-press improved in consequence. What was impossible in the early stages of commercial process plates is now easy; the trend of progress in the "art preservative" is in this direction, and to a large extent, already, the passing of the electrotype in certain classes of color-printing is noticeable. The future colorprinter must combine lithography with his methods, or the lithographer will cut into his business by adding the process of printing from plates, which has already been done to some extent. It is not necessary for the printer, however, to go farther in lithography than to the point where the plate is put into the acid for etching; after which he will have produced from his presses all the delicacy which lithography gives, combined with that brilliancy of color which can only be obtained from the printing-press. This is providing he prints from the original etching. To make a comparison between the use of original zinc etchings and the electrotype, a form to fill a sheet 33 by 50, containing twelve four-color

labels 101/2 by 121/4, will be used. These twelve labels are duplicates of each other, and, therefore, only one original is used and is engraved on type-metal or wood, or etched on zinc, as the case may be. It is desired to print this form from electrotypes, and in order to cast these forty-eight plates, forty-eight wax molds must be made, and forty-eight copper shells produced in the battery; after which they are backed up with type-metal, straightened out by hammering, trimmed. shaved to proper thickness, routed and blocked on wood or metal, and then imposed in the chases ready for the printing press. If zinc etchings are used, the original design is engraved or drawn upon the stone, which takes the place of the engraving on type-metal or wood, or zinc-etching, mentioned above. Four sheets of etching zinc, 33 by 50, same thickness as used for electrotypes, are obtained, and these represent the stones that would be used if the subjects were to be lithographed, instead of printed, and the work is laid out and transferred, for colors, by the same process, which does not entail any more expense than the preparing of wax molds for electrotypes; these plates are then etched and routed, and plates are obtained full size of form, which can be screwed to a false bed in the printing-press to bring them type-high. The further work required in electrotype forms, of finishing, blocking, and making-up forms, is saved and goes to the credit of cost of etching, as also does the cost of the copper shells and their production. All of which is less expensive and gives better results than the electrotype process. If desired, the different etchings can be sawed out of the large sheet and blocked individually and still be less expensive than electrotypes. The economy of producing zinc etchings over electrotypes is exemplified in the fact that very large plates can now be etched, where it was impossible a short while since, or, if not impossible, process-engravers were not equipped to produce them, and very few are now. But if the process-engravers will enlarge their etching baths and ovens, they will soon find a large demand for plates to print from, instead of making only originals as now, for the reason that they can then meet the price of electrotypers.

### EXCHANGES.

The *Photo Era*, an illustrated monthly, comes from Boston, and is a superb publication in every way. Its illustrations are selected with a view to show how artistic photographs are when produced by masters of the art. Then the halftones are well engraved, the white margins around them are just right, and the whole is well printed. The editor, Mr. Thomas Harrison Cummings, deserves the highest praise for the excellence of this magazine. It is published at 185 Franklin street, Boston, at \$1.50 per year.

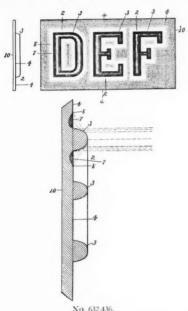
The Camera Obscura is the latest addition to the already long list of photographic publications. It is published in Amsterdam, Holland, and aims to be an international affair, for it is printed in four languages — French, German, Dutch and English. The articles are on different subjects in each language, and this is the poor feature in the publication, the reader is buying a magazine only one-quarter of which he can understand. It is aggravating, for instance, after reading an article on "The Educative Half-Tone," to run up against one entitled "Die Fotografie in Dienst der Sterrenkunde." Still it may fill that "long-felt want."

There is also a quite pretentious work by Prof. R. Namias, entitled "I Moderni Processi Foto-Mechanici," published by Ulrico Hoepli, Milan. The book seems all right, to judge from the illustrations, the only portion of the work I can understand. Our Italian friends will find it undoubtedly instructive.

The *Photo-Miniature* for September is a complete manual of orthochromatic photography, especially valuable to those interested in three-color work or considering the subject. It can be had from the publishers, Tennant & Ward, 289 Fifth avenue, New York, for 25 cents. These publishers are also

the American agents for "Penrose's Pictorial Annual," the publication that all progressive process-workers are looking forward for with much prospective gratification. It is announced to be ready on October 30, and can be ordered through The Inland Printer for \$1.50.

PATENTS.—A new process of producing reading matter for photo-reproduction has been devised by John T. Bentley, of Englewood, New Jersey, and protected by patents Nos. 632,435 to 632,437. Instead of setting up matter in type, taking an impression, and then photographing this impression to secure a printing-plate, he uses letters or other char-



acters formed on cards in ink, with raised edges; or characters formed, as in drawing No. 632,437, that may be assembled to form words, columns, etc.; or characters formed so as to give a luminant zone about the letters, as in No. 632,436. In this last form the characters are raised, and so curved at 3 that the light is reflected on the surfaces 7, resulting in the production of a light zone that surrounds the



character, and enables it to be photo-reproduced on a very small scale, without loss of the minor hair-lines, as occurs in photo-reproduction from an impression from ordinary type. The inventor makes his principal claim: "That improvement in the art of photo-reproduction, which consists in assembling in position matter in relief to be directly reproduced; then subjecting the matter in relief to the action of light in such manner as to directly illuminate parts thereof and avoid shadow around the same, whereby a luminant zone is obtained around such matter in relief, and the matter thereby more sharply defined; and then subjecting the matter to photo-reproduction, thereby to obtain a reproduction having the outlines of the reproduced matter sharply and clearly defined."

I REGARD THE INLAND PRINTER as the only publication worthy of the support of the printing fraternity of the United States.—L. A. Plate, Publishing Agent, Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois.



The purpose of this department is to candidly and briefly criticise specimens of printing submitted hereto. The large number of specimens submitted makes it necessary that all comments shall be brief, and no discourtesy is intended in the seeming bluntness of adverse criticisms. Contributors who fear adverse criticism must give notice that they desire only favorable mention, and should their specimens not deserve praise no comment whatever will be made. Samples Intended for review under this head should be mailed to this office flat, and plainly marked on corner "Alpha."

The Stanley-Taylor Company, San Francisco, California.—Your September calendar is a beauty, the lithogravure illustration being a most attractive one. The letterpress in two colors is very good.

ERNEST C. ROACH, Lafayette, Indiana.—Your letter-head was all right for the purpose intended. The design was good, the execution also good. The copy on the pink sheet is the more attractive, as the red shows up to better advantage thereon.

THE Faithorn Printing Company, 148 Monroe street, Chicago, has gotten out a very neat circular entitled "Vacation Memories," printed in a style to remind its patrons of the good times they had during their summer vacation. The work is excellently well done.

FRANK STECKER, with J. A. Bluntach, Rochester, New York, is an artist of first rank in typography. The two booklets submitted are excellent in every respect, and show that he knows how to get the best out of all material at his command. The presswork, also, is of fine quality.

THE Pinnacle Printery, Middlesboro, Kentucky, has gotten out a very elaborate catalogue for the public schools of Middlesboro, printed on deckle-edged stock of unusual shape—4 by 11 inches—with parchment paper cover. The work is beautifully set and presswork elegant.

By courtesy of E. F. Rowe, with the Vick's Sons' Printing Department, Rochester, New York, we are favored with their catalogue of bulbs, plants and seeds for 1899. The work is well printed in letterpress and lithograph, and shows painstaking care in its preparation and compilation

Jaques & Co., 52 East Forty-first street, New York, submit samples of commercial and society stationery on which the composition and presswork are of the highest class. The two and three color work is harmonious in selection of colors and artistic type. The work is above criticism.

SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis. Missouri, has just sent out a sample book of their engravings that is a very fine specimen of high-art printing from excellently engraved half-tone plates. The pamphlet shows specimens of work suitable for all classes of commercial catalogues.

The Cape Ann Shore is a four-column paper issued during the summer months by the Barry Printing Company, of Salem, Massachusetts. The general appearance, make-up, illustrations and presswork are all good; but a little more artistic discrimination in the composition of the ads. would improve its already good appearance.

SAMPLES of "Cerotypes" from Frank McLees & Bros., 218 William street, New York, are excellent specimens of printing plates that should find favor in all offices remote from a copperplate or lithographic establishment. The samples received are equal in every respect to fine copperplate engraved letter-heads, bill-heads, drafts, business cards, etc.

"PRIZE LIST OF CHARLOTTEVILLE FAIR" is the title of a 44-page and cover booklet gotten out by George W. Brown, of the Simcoe Reformer Printing Shop, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. The composition is excellent, the presswork good, and the general get-up of the work is of a high class. A little more ink on the inside pages of the cover would have been beneficial.

A PACKAGE of samples of commercial printing submitted by the Cunningham Printing Company, Middlesboro, Kentucky, proves that the artists employed by the company are of the highest class, both in typography and presswork. Designs are neat and ornate, and type, stock and presswork are all harmonious. Such work should bring plenty of orders to the Cunningham Company.

The Illinois Engraving Company, Chicago, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Old Style in Modern Advertising." A number of advertisements, book-covers and periodical headings made for different concerns are shown in miniature, among them being some of the headings recently designed for The Inland Printer. It is an attractive booklet and ought to bring some orders for this class of engraving.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Albany, New York.—Your circular is somewhat unique, but you seem to have gone to a great deal of trouble to produce the result. Will it pay to do work of that character? I think not. The

labor involved will not produce sufficient profit. The half-tone of the three babies is poorly printed. The shading should have been faded away—not left strong in delineation as you have it.

JOHN H. PRAY COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, has sent out a unique announcement in the form of a circular inclosed in a Japanese matting cover, with oriental characters printed thereon. The circular on the inside of the Japanese covering gives such information as the company wishes to convey regarding its business proposition. The printing is by Mills, Knight & Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

RALPH W. STROW, Bluffton, Indiana.—The samples of work submitted by you are truly meritorious in design and execution, and should be the means of bringing you much business from that class of patrons to which you evidently cater. The composition is good, and presswork almost faultless. You ought not to be without work while able to send out such excellent samples as those submitted for criticism.

Hance Bros. & White, pharmaceutical chemists, Philadelphia, are fortunate in having a true artist at the head of their affairs typographical. The samples received all bear evidence of artistic treatment of a high order, the composition and presswork being delicate and harmonious in type and colors, or strong and forceful, as occasion demands. All the specimens show evidence of careful treatment in all departments.

ALBERT H. PERKINS, Post Job Print, Norwich, Connecticut, forwards a large package of general typographic work. After carefully examining the same, we have come to the conclusion that all the specimens are excellent examples of composition and presswork, proving that Mr. Perkins knows how to use the material at his command to the best advantage. The tinto-gravure bill and letter heads are very artistically worked.

Office Supply Company, Louisville, Kentucky.—The program submitted is fairly well set, but the presswork is poor, too much ink being used, giving the job a muddy appearance. Then, again, the trimming is 'way off, the top of the program being 4½ inches wide and the bottom 4½ inches. The knife of the trimmer must have been very dull, tearing the paper instead of giving a clean cut. These faults are enough to spoil a job that is otherwise fairly good,

The October number of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by the Franklin Electrotyping Company, Chicago, has made its appearance. The frontispiece is a reproduction in half-tone of their relief work, printed in two colors, and is a very handsome specimen of that work. The number contains several specimens of lithogravure card and heading tints, half-tone business cuts, lithogravure engravings from special designs, and a full line of calendar plates for 1900.

A PAMPHLET of thirty-two pages and cover, issued by the Globe, Toronto, Canada, is a neat and artistic specimen of typography, freely illustrated with half-tones and descriptive of the natural and commercial resources of the great north country. The booklet makes a handsome souvenir and has been the means of bringing good returns to the Globe through their investment in it. It is entitled "The Growing Time in Canada." Composition, make-up and presswork are excellent.

A. M. Anderson, Kewanee, Illinois.—The samples submitted by you are fairly good specimens of composition. The fault apparent in your work, especially in the ads., is the unfinished appearance of the rulework, the corners of same needing much attention. A carefully finished piece of work, where the rule joints are solid, will go a long way toward retrieving minor faults; but where neglect is shown in rulework, other faults appear more glaring. Be careful to finish up your work in a neat and workmanlike way.

ADVANCE sheets of a pamphlet entitled "Campaigning in the Philippines," from the Hicks-Judd Publishing Company, San Francisco, California, have been received. The work is a pamphlet of seventy-two pages and cover, 6 by 9 inches in size, freely illustrated with half-tone engravings. The sample as submitted is not of the highest class of workmanship, but this is claimed to be due to the hurry in which the advance sheets were gotten out. It bids fair to be an excellent specimen of typographic work, both in composition and presswork.

ADVERTISERS who look after their expenditures in this direction in a systematic way will be glad to secure a set of the record cards and index furnished by Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening. These cards are suitably printed for checking insertions of advertising and keeping a record of replies received, thus enabling the advertiser to determine at a glance whether or not his investment in any particular publication is bringing satisfactory returns. A request to J. A. Everitt, manager, 227 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana, will bring free of charge a set having a capacity of one hundred papers.

An attractive program goes a long way toward securing a successful season in the history of any organization, and the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association has been wise in getting up such an enticing souvenir as its Association Course Announcement for 1899-1900 proves to be. The typography, engraving, presswork and stock are all of the best quality, making a souvenir that will no doubt be preserved and find an honored place in many Cleveland homes. We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hamilton, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the copy received.

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Connecticut, have an exhibit at the National Export Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and have issued a catalogue, printed by the Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, of Holyoke,

Massachusetts, which is an artistic piece of letterpress printing. The half-tone illustrations are of exquisite design and execution, and the presswork is all that could be desired. The work is of thirty-two pages and cover, 6 by 8% inches in size, the latter in two colors—red and gray—on dark green stock. The body of the work is in two printings, the letterpress being worked over the vignetted half-tones in a very pleasing manner.

Karl Krause, Leipsic, Germany, has issued a catalogue of eighty-two pages and cover, 9 by 12 inches, oblong, printed in two colors—black and reddish brown—giving a full and complete description of the cutting machines made in his factory. The work is excellently printed, the composition and presswork being of the highest class. The cover and title-page are lithographed in various colors and tints in a most artistic manner. The catalogue is very attractive in appearance and will doubtless result in increased orders for the class of machinery made by Karl Krause.

The September number of the American Hatter is a mammoth number, of 112 pages and cover, 10 by 12½ inches in size, full of information and illustrations of the headgear needful for the adornment of American citizens. The book is otherwise illustrated with half-tones of some of the best United States battleships and cruisers, and the front cover is emblazoned with Old Glory, in colors, a portrait of Admiral Dewey, and half-tones of the Olympia and a triumphal arch. The number throughout is a monument to the ability of the compositors and pressmen in the employ of the American Hatter, who have done their duty, and got out a first-rate number. The Gallison & Hobron Company, New York, are the publishers.

Three pamphlets from the printing department of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, are first-class examples of fine typographic printing. The department is under the care of William Carl Firsch, and the work is done exclusively for the company, no outside printing being undertaken. The pamphlets are entitled "A New Era in Manufacturing," "The Young Woman's League Book," and "Outdoor Art and Beautiful Homes Edition of the N. C. R." The composition and make-up of each is very creditable, and the presswork, in two colors, excellent. The pamphlets are such as any one would be pleased to receive as souvenirs, and the printing department may well feel proud of its productions.

A NEAT perpetual calendar has been issued by John M. Biggs, Louisville, Kentucky. It is composed of a card having a movable disk on which letters denoting the days of the week are printed, which can be moved opposite to figures corresponding to the thirty-one days of the month, printed on the card itself. At the back of the card is another movable disk on which is printed the names of the twelve months with the number of days in the month alongside the name. An aperture is cut at the center of the card through which the name of the month is visible, thus showing at once the month, day of the month, and day of the week. The center panel contains a portrait in photogravure. The work is well designed, printed and executed, and should be a good trade-bringer in the line of calendars.

THE INLAND PRINTER is in receipt of a copy of the October issue of the Street Railway Journal, which is the Chicago Convention number. This is probably the largest issue of any technical journal ever published, there being 440 pages in it, and the weight being nearly five pounds. In addition to a large quantity of very interesting matter pertaining to the subjects with which the publication deals, it contains a large amount of advertising, many of the advertisements being printed in two or more colors of ink. The dividing of the advertising into sections, with a colored insert leaf preceding each section, indicating the advertisements to be found in that part, is a good feature. The publishers have a paper of which they can be proud, not only from its make-up and amount of advertising patronage, but from the assistance they are giving the trade in publishing such exceedingly valuable articles.

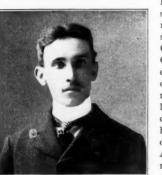
THE Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Company, Chicago, has always been noted for the excellent character of its advertising matter. One of the more recent advertisements sent out is a blotter idea called a "Little Bit on Wheels." The object is to let people know their facilities for making cuts of bicycles for all purposes and for printing upon any kind of paper. Half-tones are shown upon enameled stock and woodcuts run upon the commonest kind of news paper. These sheets, together with two sheets of absorbent blotting, a cover printed in black and yellow, showing a little tot upon a miniature bicycle, and a sheet of celluloid as an outside cover, are held together with fasteners at the end, the whole making an advertisement that would be liable to be retained upon the desk for some time. We understand that Mr. T. E. Calkins, of the Franklin Company, is responsible for the idea.

The decision of a contest for supremacy in ad.-setting has been referred to this department. The occasion was the Elkader Fair and Track Association meet at Elkader, Iowa, on September 5, 6, 7 and 8. The contestants were the Elkader Register, Argus, Democrat and Edgewood Journal. The conditions of the contest were as follows: "For the best advertisement of the Elkader Fair in any weekly paper in Clayton county. The publication to run for three consecutive weeks previous to the week on which the Fair is held. The advertisement to consist of 30 inches space, 3 columns, 10 inches long. Publishers to send copies of papers to the secretary at least a week before the Fair. These will be submitted to an expert such as Printers' Ink or The Inland Printer for

decision. Award to be made on general typographical appearance of the ad. and the subject-matter contained therein. Size of circulation of paper will not be considered. Prizes-first, \$10; second, \$7.50; third, \$5; fourth, \$2.50." For best typographical display and subject-matter we place the ad. appearing in the Elkader Argus in first position, with the Register a close second. The Democrat we put in third place, and the Edgewood Journal fourth. The first two are well displayed ads. bringing out in attractive lines the principal features of the show; the latter two have crowded together too much matter of secondary importance. It is of much more moment to announce that there is to be given "\$2,000 in prizes," and that "Trotting, Racing and Running Races" will take place than it is to announce that "4 Bands of Music," will entertain the crowd. The Edgewood Journal ad. is a very poor one.

### INVENTOR OF THE NEW MERRILL PRESS.

Many readers of The Inland Printer will recognize this portrait of the inventor of the Merrill Flat Form Rotary Press. Though still a young man, he began his apprenticeship in a Boston job office nearly twenty years ago; thence



H. S. MERRILL.

he began making friends. sticking type and running presses in various sections of the country. Offices in Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco know him as one of the most expert allround printers that ever left the "Hub," not excepting old Benjamin himself. While working on fruit wrappers at Los Angeles he conceived a method of rotating common type in a flat form, and at the same time discovered that he pos-

sessed a genius for mechanics, which made it possible for him to work out one of the greatest purely mechanical difficulties that ever bothered an inventor. His intimate knowledge of all the needs of the business has enabled him to perfect the handiest, most useful and simple job press ever offered to the trade. While anything but "fast" himself, he has made the fastest jobber ever constructed. Five, ten, fifteen thousand impressions an hour sounds incredible, yet that is what his press can do. Unlike most inventors, he insists upon enjoying the rewards of his discovery himself, and is at the head of a company organized to build his presses, with offices at 269 Dearborn street, Chicago. He can be found daily in overalls and jumper at the factory, overseeing the construction of his machines.

### AN INVENTION TO SIMPLIFY RULEWORK.

A report comes to us from Stockton, California, that Mr. J. W. Allspaugh, of that city, has recently been granted a patent on a novel and labor-saving device pertaining to printing, and of which a short description would seem to be of interest to the craft in general. The device is simply a rule

or any ornament or utility, the height of which is the difference between the height of the quads and the face of the type. In other words, it is a rule that runs over the quads. To this rule is attached a depending lug for the purpose of holding the rule in place. Where the depending lug is inserted in a form an em quad is lifted; and by having the depending lug round, the rule can be turned to any desired angle without the least difficulty.

The accompanying illustrations will present a clearer idea of the novel way in which the inventor has sought to execute bent rulework. From these it is apparent that there is a big saving in composition, and the stoneman and pressman have also less trouble. As this principle can be as profitably applied to any bent rule or similar design, it certainly has a very wide range of usefulness.

It is probable that within the next six months we may expect to see rule designs built upon this principle and placed upon the market.

## NEW BUSINESS MANAGER OF PHILADELPHIA "NORTH AMERICAN."

The *North American*, of Philadelphia, the oldest newspaper on the continent, is slowly gathering to its staff the best newspaper men of the country. Its latest acquisition is Mr. M. F. Hanson as business manager. There is, perhaps,

no man better qualified for the position. Mr. Hanson for ten years has been advertising manager of the Philadelphia Record, and a potent factor in the business direction of the Record for some time past. In his wise selection Mr. Wanamaker has a man with a wide and favorable acquaintance among both local and general advertisers, with the ability to make and keep the friendship of every one, and a wonderful power for organization which is bound to bring him yet unworn laurels.



M. F. HANSON.

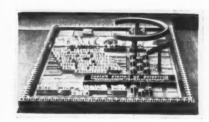
The Philadelphia *Record* has long been one of the best-paying newspaper properties in the United States, and its advertising columns the envy of publishers. In Mr. Hanson the *North American* will have able management and a man thoroughly alive to the needs of a growing newspaper.

It is generally conceded that the *North American* is increasing in circulation faster than any other Philadelphia newspaper, because of the constant war it wages on the corrupt politics of the Quaker City, and it is winning the confidence of the people because "it tells the truth."

Mr. Hanson is but thirty-two years of age, has won his way from the bottom rung, and is justly entitled to this







AN INVENTION TO SIMPLIFY RULEWORK.

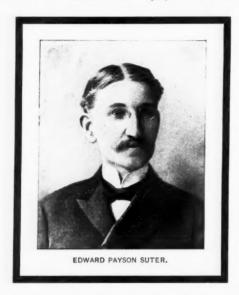
well-deserved recognition, for his tireless and unceasing energy has been the comment of numerous friends, who have long predicted for him a most brilliant career.



EDWARD PAVSON SUTER.

EDWARD PAYSON SUTER, formerly of Baltimore, and for the past two years manager of the Philadelphia branch of the American Type Founders Company, died October 2, 1899, at Narberth, a suburb of Philadelphia, of turberculosis of the kidneys, after an illness of six months. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Almira McClellan, and one daughter, Mrs. Harry Warfield.

The funeral was held in Baltimore on October 5, the remains being laid to rest in Loudon Park Cemetery. The pall-bearers were selected from employes of the American



Type Founders Company, as follows: Baltimore branch, W. Ross Wilson, W. Lindsley Spencer and Frank M. Houck; Philadelphia branch, W. C. Blelock, W. A. Porter and Edward Mullen. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Graham, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Narberth, Pennsylvania. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, noticeable among them being a large broken column of roses from the John Ryan Foundry, and a harp design of palms and roses from the Philadelphia branch.

Mr. Suter was born in Baltimore in 1849, and, losing his parents in early infancy, was brought up and educated as the foster son of Mr. John Ryan, owner of the John Ryan Type Foundry, who was for many years vice-president of the old Type Founders' Association of the United States. Although his earliest active connection with the typefoundry was in 1881, as a lad he acquired a general knowledge of the art of typefounding and the methods of disposing of the product.

Completing his education in the public schools, young Suter developed a remarkable capacity for business, and at the age of seventeen handled large city and national government contracts. He then entered the real estate business, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Sheeler & Ripple, a live-stock concern, doing an annual business of \$2,000,000. Mr. Suter managed the finance and law department. Retiring on account of ill health, after a time Mr. Suter carried on business in New York city as an advisory commercial expert. The increasing years of Mr. John Ryan and mutual interests induced Mr. Suter to undertake the management of the John Ryan Foundry in 1881, since which time it has steadily progressed. In 1892 it was acquired by the American Type Founders Company, and Mr. Suter continued as manager. It has proved a successful branch, and the promotion of Mr. Suter to a more important branch indicated the high esteem in which he was held by the general management of the company.

Mr. Suter has been an active member of the Baltimore Typothetæ, and chairman of its entertainment committee since its organization. During the period covered by his management of the foundry in Baltimore, he made many strong friendships among the newspaper men and printers of the Middle and Southern States. He was of an even temperament and pleasing address, and, although of quiet demeanor, he got into close touch with and secured the confidence and respect of his customers, who received that courteous consideration which takes off the rough edges of business, and brings it to a higher plane. His quiet goodfellowship and delightful modesty endeared him to all with whom he was thrown into contact, for his personality was of an extraordinarily charming kind. Notwithstanding the condition of his health, scarcely a complaint escaped his lips, and he carried on his work with a zeal that was something marvelous, until actually compelled to rest. He devoted his leisure time to philosophical, historical and archeological studies, and accumulated valuable and interesting collections of ancient coins and antiquities.

His services were most highly appreciated by the company with which he was connected, and his associates in the Philadelphia branch will miss his genial smile and courteous greeting. The board of directors of the American Type Founders Company, at a meeting held October 10, adopted the following resolutions appreciative of the services and character of Mr. Suter:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Type Founders Company learn with sincere regret of the death of Edward P. Suter, for many years in the faithful service of the company as one of its managers. His loyalty to duty, and ability in his chosen calling, won the high esteem of his business associates, while his patient endurance of suffering and manly struggle for life show the heroism of his character.

The Directors record this resolution on the minutes of the company, and direct that a copy be sent to his family,

Haines D. Cunningham, a widely known newspaper writer, died at Albany, New York, September 23, aged fifty-eight years. For years he was the dean of the Albany corps of correspondents, and was one of the ablest political writers attached to the newspapers of that State. He was assistant clerk of the Assembly in 1895. Before removing to Albany he had edited papers at several places.

D. E. Kelly, of Brooklyn, New York, died in that city at the home of his sister, September 20, 1899. Born in 1873, he entered the printing business in 1891 under the direction of his eldest brother, at that time in charge of a large establishment in New York city. He at first intended to acquire a knowledge of presswork, but an accident, which resulted in personal injury, discouraged his efforts in that direction and he went at once to the case, where he developed a marked talent for composition of any kind, but especially for the better class of tasty jobwork. After finishing his apprenticeship he entered the office of Mr. Robert L. Stillson, one of the art printers of New York, where he remained a year and a half until, his health failing, he went to Asheville, North Carolina, for six months. Returning, he spent the summer of 1897 working in the composing rooms of the Burr Printing

House, and in the fall of 1897 went to Denver, Colorado, where for nearly two years he made every effort to regain his health, and in July, 1899, he returned home. His two brothers, who are now in business together, had hoped to have him with them, where he would undoubtedly have made his mark among the jobbers of today. In temperament he was genial and witty, and made friends wherever he went.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY GRIFFIN, aged eighty-five years, died at Albany, New York, September 23, after a long career in the newspaper world. He had excellent habits and a good disposition, and remained in active work up to a year ago. He was familiarly known as "Governor" Griffin, having once run for that office on the Greenback ticket. He was born in New York city in 1814, and moved to Albany in 1827. He began newspaper work in 1834. He was on the Albany Knickerbocker for twenty-five years; was the first editor of the Albany Times, also the Albany Standard, and later of the Standard and Statesman. Afterward he was editor of the Albany Police Tribune. He helped establish, in 1848, the Sunday Dutchman, but, out of deference to his church-going friends, changed it to the Albany Dutchman and published it on Saturdays. It was the first Sunday paper in that section. In 1865 he became the editor of the Albany Evening Post, and held the position for twenty-nine years.

#### S. M. WEATHERLY IN NEW YORK.

A change has recently been made in the management of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, S. M. Weatherly, for a number of years in charge of the Western branch in Chicago, having been transferred to the home



S. M. WEATHERLY.

office, 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York, and made general manager of the company. The Chicago branch will be continued as heretofore, in charge of Joseph B. Breman, who has been Mr. Weatherly's assistant for the past five years. The house of A. D. Farmer & Son has been well and favorably known for many years. It was established in 1804, and its product is known from one end of the land to the other. Under

the new management it is proposed to improve and extend the business of the foundry, and Mr. Weatherly has a knowledge of the business that will enable him to select a corps of assistants to make the concern the equal of any other foundry in the country. Mr. Weatherly has appointed A. S. Orchard superintendent of the mechanical end of the business, and he will have full charge of that department. Mr. Orchard's acquaintance in the East is very extensive, and he is a thoroughly competent, skilful and practical man. While Mr. Weatherly is more intimately acquainted with printers in the Central and Western States, he is at least known by reputation to all of the printers of the country, and under his management the foundry will be heard from in more ways than one. It will be run independently of any other foundry. Mr. Weatherly was born in Jackson, Tennessee, February 17, 1864. After leaving school he was apprenticed in the old Jackson Sun jobrooms, starting to work for his board and clothes. Here he served the regulation term of five years, as was customary with an apprentice in those days, and was advanced from time to time as services merited, until he reached the foremanship. He later went into partnership with his brother in Bolivar, Tennessee, publishing the Weekly Bulletin. He sold out his interest in that paper and went to Chicago in 1884, engaging in the printing business in that city for two years. In 1886 he took a position with the Shniedewend & Lee Company, having charge of the city

order department when that firm was seeing its best days, and he assumed a similar position with the old firm of Farmer, Little & Company at their Chicago house in October, 1888. He succeeded to the management in June, 1894, and held that place until his appointment to the position of general manager of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, New York, October 1, 1899.



ALZAMORA WOOLSEY has moved his printing business to the main floor of No. 41 Smith street, Newburgh, New York.

W. N. DURANT, manufacturer of counting-machines, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has arranged for space for the Paris Exposition in 1900.

J. H. Siedenburg has become a stockholder of the F. A. Ringler Company, New York, and taken charge of their photo-engraving department as superintendent.

HARVEY H. KERR has severed his connection with the Welt-Bote Publishing Company, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and established a job printing-office of his own at 634 Hamilton street, that city.

THE F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, of New York, according to the New York *Commercial* of October 5, has shipped ten cases of printing machinery to the Printers' Machinery Company, of London, England.

One of the latest circulars sent out by the Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis, is headed "Figures do not Lie." It is a strong argument in favor of Standard Line type, and should induce some of the "doubting Thomases" to get in line.

The Russell-Morgan Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, contemplate moving their plant to Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati. Ground has been purchased and a model establishment will be erected and occupied within a short time.

THE Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, have an exhibit of their graphite productions at the National Export Exposition, Philadelphia. It is located at the southern end of the main exposition hall, Section M-7.

THE *Publishers' Guide*, published for the past six years at St. Paul, Minnesota, has been moved to 150 Nassau street, New York. It will be under the management of Albert H. Perrigo, who lately acquired a controlling interest in the publication.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently sent an order to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the internal revenue stamps expected to be needed during the month of November. About \$165,000,000 worth of stamps will be printed, an unusually large amount for that month.

THE New Era Iron Works Company, of Dayton, Ohio, makers of gas and gasoline engines, have recently purchased a new plant, which they are remodeling and equipping with all the latest improved machinery. When this is completed, which they expect will be by January 1, the capacity of the works will be doubled.

So unusual a thing as a money-making printer, according to the views of some members of the trade, should come under the regulation of the law. A newspaper despatch of October 1 says that George H. Johnson, a well-known printer, of Birmingham, Alabama, was arrested at his home by revenue officials, who found, in a closet of the house, a complete counterfeiting apparatus and many spurious coins. Johnson

formerly lived at Opelika, Alabama, where he published a newspaper and enjoyed a good reputation. He confessed to making the money, but denied having any intention of passing the spurious coins.

EDITORS and employing printers of the State of Iowa to the number of two hundred met at Des Moines on October 6 to form an association which shall maintain a price-schedule of work. We trust—beg pardon—we hope that the Iowa combination will not be vexed as the Chicago engravers have been by the futile and impotent malice of recalcitrants.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT, formerly with the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry, of Philadelphia, and later in charge of the Philadelphia office of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, is now connected with the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, of New York, looking after their interests in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania. His address is 3968 Poplar street.

A New lithograph concern has been incorporated at Newark, New Jersey, called the North American Lithograph & Publishing Company, to carry on a general printing, lithographing and engraving business. The capital stock is \$2,000,000, and the Newark office at 200 Academy street. The incorporators are James R. O'Beirne, George E. Waldo Heinrich, L. B. Toole, and Emanuel F. Wagner, of New York.

R. B. FURNIVAL and H. Furnival, of the firm of Furnival & Co., manufacturers of printing-presses, of Manchester, England, were recently in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of visiting the works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to acquire some knowledge of the manufacture of dynamos, for which, they say, there is an increasing demand in England for motive power for printing-presses.

H. C. Farnsworth, who for a number of years traveled throughout the New England States selling electrical machinery, is now representing the Sprague Electric Company in that territory, having offices in the Exchange building, Boston. Mr. Farnsworth's acknowledged ability and aggressiveness will no doubt stand in his favor, as of yore, and his many friends in New England will be glad to find him going over his old territory.

On October 1 there was signed at Washington a parcelspost convention between the United States and Germany—the first European country with which we have such an agreement. Great Britain and France, it is understood, are eager to negotiate similar conventions. No package may weigh more than eleven English pounds; its length may not exceed three feet and a half nor its circumference six feet, and it must be so bound that its contents may be easily examined. No correspondence or written matter will be allowed inside. The postage in the United States is fixed at 12 cents a pound.

The Bierstadt-DeVinne patent overlay process is to be handled in Europe by Paul Pfizenmayer, who left New York the second week in October for a trip to England and Germany. This process has been in successful use at the DeVinne Press for some months past, on fine half-tone work. The overlay is made by photography on a sheet of swelled gelatin, which is made thinnest at the high-lights and thickest at the black portions. Mr. Pfizenmayer spent several weeks at the De Vinne Press in mastering the details of the process, and has full powers to dispose of the European patents.

A. J. Stone, manager of the Printing Machinery Company, Limited, of London, England, was in Chicago recently looking after the interests of his concern. He reports that the demand for American-made machinery is rapidly increasing, and that printers and binders abroad are constantly on the lookout for new labor-saving devices, and ready to take up anything that they can be convinced will prove of value.

Among the recent shipments arranged through his agency was a complete roller-making outfit manufactured by James Rowe, of Chicago. Machinery in this line seems to be as much appreciated as printing-presses, bookbinding machinery and other commodities, and the facilities which the Printing Machinery Company enjoys for handling American trade enable the firm to look after all business satisfactorily.



This department is designed exclusively for business announcements of advertisers and for descriptions of articles, machinery and products recently introduced for the use of printers and the printing trades. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

#### FOREIGN ORDERS.

During the past ten or twelve years the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, have been favored with orders from South America, Mexico, England, Australia, New Zealand and several other countries. Their last foreign order comes from Paris, France, and is for one of their rapid drop-roll machines, motor power and automatic feeder.

#### INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

The Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, have brought suit against the Dexter Folder Company for infringement of their patents on backstops. On all droproll marginal-feed folding machines it is necessary to have a device to prevent the rebound of the sheet, after touching the end guide, and the basic patents owned by the Brown company, they claim, are infringed upon by the Dexter people.

#### THE CHILD ACME CUTTER IN NEW YORK.

The Child Acme Cutter & Press Company, Boston, Massachusetts, have opened an office at 12 Reade street, New York city. Mr. O. C. A. Child is the manager. The Acme cutters will be on exhibition in their show-rooms, and those desiring to investigate the cutters can examine them there and have their merits fully explained. This arrangement will undoubtedly be of great advantage and result in numerous sales of the well-known Childs Acme cutters in that city.

#### THE BEST SHOOTING.

The shooting in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota this year promises to be very good, as the rainfall in all these States was abundant. The best localities for chicken and duck shooting are on and tributary to the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. A copy of a recent publication issued by the passenger department of that road can be had on application to George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois, and enclosing 3 cents in stamps for postage.

#### PRINTING FROM ALUMINUM PLATES.

A pamphlet entitled "Rotary Presses for Printing from Aluminum Plates" has just been issued by R. Hoe & Company, New York. The cover is of aluminum bronze, the lettering being embossed. Besides half-tone views of the main entrance to R. Hoe & Co's offices, and also their entire works, and an illustration of one of the aluminum presses made by Hoe & Co., printed in colors from aluminum

plates by the Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing & Printing Company, the pamphlet contains a full description of the machine of this character made by the Hoe company. The presses are at present built in two sizes. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained by addressing R. Hoe & Co. at New York, Boston, Chicago, or London, England.

#### A CORRECTION.

An error in the advertisement of the John M. Jones Co., in our last issue, has caused them some annoyance. They had made an advance in the price of their goods, taking effect September 15, 1899. The copy for their advertisement was in our hands previous to that time, and in the rush of business, on their part, a correction of these prices was forgotten. The prices on the Jones Gordon and Ideal Cutter were right as published, but the prices on the Lightning Jobber should have read \$85, \$95, \$105, and \$130, according

#### STANDARD LINE TYPE.

The following, received by the Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis, is presented to show how "standard line" type is appreciated in Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 21, 1899.

Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN,-Appreciating the desirability of the "Standard Line and "Point Set" System, and as well, that they are in certain directions an advantage to the printer, we have concluded to adopt these systems upon which our new type-faces will be made in the future. Since the "Standard Line" originated in your foundry we feel it only right that due credit should be given the originators, therefore we take this means of expressing our recognition of the benefit to the printer, and at the same time wish to express our appreciation of your courtesy in granting us the privilege of adopting the title which you have been using in your various advertisements relating to "Standard Line."

We extend our wish for your future success, and know that you will congratulate us upon being the first foundry in the East, outside your own, to adopt and place upon the market, under this title (right to use same acquired from you), type made on "Standard Line."

Very truly yours,

KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY,

in the printing and num-

bering of merchandise

coupon-books, manifold-

ing order-books, Sunday

School collection envel-

opes, railroad transfer

tickets, sales books, res-

taurant slips, bicycle and

baggage coupon checks,

fair, ball and theater tickets, bank checks, orders,

pay envelopes, time tick-

ets, coal, coke and soda

checks, meal tickets, etc.

There is an ever-increas-

ing demand for printing

of this character, necessi-

#### ARE YOU A SPECIALIST?

In these days of close figuring and "fillers" at cost, you may be looking for a remedy. The great printing and stationery houses all utilized some specialty upon which to build a business. At the present time there is an excellent field



MODEL No. 27 .- Size: 11/2 by 18-inch.

Nº 12345

Fac-simile Impression.

tated by the application of the numerical system to business methods. More than merely a local business is soon established, with the possibility of large expansion. A small investment in type-high numbering machines - which now cost but \$12.60 each places you in a position to compete with specially equipped plants. When preparing an estimate, the numbering-which costs you nothing - will frequently secure the job, and what is more important - make a customer; in any event,

your investment is quickly returned. This improved machine is made with indestructible steel figures, non-breakable springs, is entirely automatic, fully guaranteed, and no better workmanship can be had at any price. The makers are the Bates Machine Company, 346 Broadway, New York.

#### A FITTING SEMI-CENTENARY.

A very fitting celebration of a semi-centenary of founding a house was that of Bingham Brothers' Company, rollermakers, of New York, in their opening a branch of their factory in Philadelphia on October 1, a city where Samuel Bingham, progenitor of the family, and the first maker of a



BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY'S PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.

printer's roller in the United States, was at one time engaged in business as a printer. The factory the Binghams have opened in Philadelphia occupies the whole of a four-story and basement building, located at 413 Commerce street. The manager of this branch is Frederick L. Bingham, who had charge of the manufacturing end of the parent house for nine years. Of course the same formulæ for composition roller-making that have given the Binghams their international reputation will be used, as well as their various patented apparatus for casting. Many of their patrons, as well as other printers in territory covered by the branch, who have believed distance to be a feature that prevented shipments being made to New York, will now find Philadelphia more convenient. Arrangements have been made to have copies of all business transactions had with printers and publishers in this territory on file in the Philadelphia office.

#### BULLOCK SALES.

The Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, reports sales for the month of September involving sixty-one machines, ranging in size from 3 to 150 kilowatts. Among the more important were fifteen engine-type generators for United States Army transports, and ten 50 horsepower motors to operate at 200 R. P. M. for Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., of London, England. Several repeat orders were received, among them being the following: Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore, Md., third order; Consumers' Park Brewery, Brooklyn, N. Y., third order; Atlas Cement Company, Northampton, Pa., fifth order; Missouri Lead & Zinc Company, Joplin, Mo., third order. When representative concerns such as those named find it to their advantage to continually add to their equipment of Bullock apparatus,

it can mean but one thing, and that is that the machines have given perfect satisfaction. A new bulletin, No. 0835, just issued by the company, describes Type "N" motors. This is the first bulletin of the standard 6 by 8 inch size which has been issued. We believe those interested in electrical literature will appreciate this reduction in size, as it is more readily filed than the larger pamphlets. It may be had by addressing the company.

#### ELECTROTYPERS' GRAPHITE.

In these days of business activity it is well for every electrotyper to keep in touch with everything that will give him the best satisfaction and save him the most money. In the matter of electrotypers' graphite, Thomas F. Condon & Co. now offer an article that is perfection itself. They have recently completed extensive improvements for the grinding of both polishing and molding graphite, and, with this improvement, it is possible for them to supply the trade with the finest quality of goods at much cheaper prices than under the old way. Their advertisement appears on another page, and it will be to the best interests of electrotypers to correspond with them.

#### THE CHALLENGE BEARERS.

A new production of A. W. Knox, of New York, consisting of strips of steel, half an inch wide, mounted on the chase, or on maple wood, sustained by springs, and held by two catches, which, when form is off, can be turned, releasing the bearers, so that they can be removed in a moment, without unlocking the form, if an extra large sheet is to be printed. When mounted on chase, the grippers work about half over the ends of the chase, giving over an inch more space on bed of press, and making skeleton grippers unnecessary. If mounted on wood, and the Challenge Grippers are in use, these grippers can be set over the extreme ends of chase, as the bearers work over the bands. They are very convenient in cleaning for color-work, and in printing wide jobs on small presses. A guide is supplied by the inventor, so that any machinist can bore the chase cheap and correct. They are made to fit all presses. One guide fits 11 by 17 chase, and all smaller; another guide fits all above 11 by 17the length of bearers only varying in each case. By having all chases bored, and supplied with catches, a few sets of bearers are sufficient for any office. No tool is needed.

#### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a price of 25 cents per line for the "Situations Wanted" department, or 40 cents per line under any of the other headings. Ten words counted to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken. Cash must accompany the order to insure insertion in current number. No advertisement of less than two lines accepted.

Copy for this column must be in our hands not later than the 20th of the month preceding publication.

#### BOOKS.

A BEAUTIFUL, cheap, readily mailed and easily marketed town advertiser is a Souvenir Mailing Card. My booklet on this subject will help you in issuing a set. About it the British Printer said: "... and forms a handy working handbook for the printer and publisher: ... firms lacking experience in this department will find here a cheap investment." With six photogravured specimen cards, 25 cents. OTTO KNEY, Madison, Wis.

CONTESTS in Typographical Arrangement, Volume I, containing 230 advertisements submitted in a contest conducted by THE INLAND PRINTER, the result of which was announced in May, 1899. Contains in addition to the designs the decisions of the judges, and is a valuable collection for comparison and study. 40 cents. THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

DRAWING FOR PRINTERS, a practical treatise on the art of designing and illustrating in connection with typography. Containing complete instructions, fully illustrated, concerning the art of drawing, for the beginner as well as the more advanced student, by Ernest Knaufft, editor of the Art Student, and Director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. 240 pages; cloth, \$2, postpaid. THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

ELECTROTYPING, a practical treatise on the art of review of the subject, full description of the tools and machinery required, and complete instructions for operating an electrotyping plant, by C. S. Partridge, superintendent of electrotyping and stereotyping for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, Chicago, and editor Electrotyping and Stereotyping to the Theoretic Printer of The Inland Printer. 150 pages; cloth, \$1.50, postpaid. THE INLAND PRINTER. 150 pages;

FOR SALE—INLAND PRINTER (unbound), Vols. IV, V, VI (12 numbers each); Vols. X to XXII, inclusive, (6 numbers each); good condition. Write; make offer; volume lots; purchaser to pay expressage. E. WOLFE, 2505 N. Colorado st., Philadelphia, Pa.

JOB COMPOSITION; Examples, Contrast Specimens and Criticisms Thereon, together with a brief treatise, by Ed S. Ralph. This is a book that hundreds of printers have been looking for in vain up to the present time. Specimens of letter-heads, bill-heads, cards, envelope corners, invitations, blanks, etc., are shown, and the same reset in improved form, with the weak parts pointed out. The book also contains a brief treatise on the principles of display composition. Forty pages and cover, 7% by 9 inches, neatly printed and bound. 50 cents. A book that no progressive compositor can afford to be without. THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago; 150 Nassau street, New York.

MAKING READY ON JOB PRESSES, by Charles H. MAKING KEADY ON JOB PRESSES, by Charles H. Cochrane. A pamphlet of 32 pages, dealing with make-ready as applied to platen presses; full instructions are given in regard to impression, tympan, overlaying and underlaying, register, inking and distribution, etc. Sent, postpaid, for 10 cents, by THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago and New York.

PROOF-READING, a series of essays for readers and their employers, and for authors and editors, by P. Horace Teall, critical proof-reader and editor on the Century and Standard dictionaries, and editor Proof-room Notes and Queries Department of THE INLAND PRINTER. 100 pages; cloth, \$1, postpaid. THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

THE INLAND PRINTER CUT AND ORNAMENT BOOK, new enlarged edition, 192 pages, over 1,600 cuts for advertisements, blotters, head and tail pieces, initials and ornaments, some of which you may need on your next job. Price, 25 cents, postpaid, which we will refund on first order for cuts amounting to \$1.

THE LINOTYPE OPERATOR'S COMPANION, a treatise on how to operate and care for the Linotype machine. Its aim is to advance the interests of operators. Published by JAMES BARCLAY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price, \$1.

THE THEORY OF OVERLAYS, by Charles H. Cochrane; a practical treatise upon the correct method of making ready half-tone cuts and forms of any kind for cylinder presses. Reprinted from THE INLAND PRINTER, in pamphlet form, convenient for reference; illustrated; price, 10 cents, postpaid. Worth many times this amount to any printer or pressman. THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, 212 Monroe street, Chicago; 150 Nassau street, New York.

#### FOR SALE.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

A SMALL JOB OFFICE, well equipped, good business at advanced prices, light expense, at heart of business center of best city in the West. JAMES WATSON, 305 Palladio, Duluth, Minn.

BARGAINS IN MACHINERY, cylinder and job presses, type; cases, 25 to 40 cents each; stands, \$1 up; stones, shafting, hangers, pulleys, belting, etc. Send list of what you want. Highest discount on type and all supplies. ALEX McKILLIPS, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE-At a bargain, two Thorne typesetting ma-↑ Chines — 9-point bourgeois — together with a large amount of type for same in good order. Address P. O. BOX 1173, New York city.

FOR SALE — 500 pounds Inland Type Foundry 8-point Old Style No. 9 type. Used nine months on monthly journal printed from electropies. The proper hand the property of the prop Old Style No. 9 type. Used nine months on monthly journal printed from electrotypes. Type never been on press. Price, 25 cents per pound. INDIANAPOLIS ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Huber press, 37½ by 52, four-roller, two-revolution; Braemer wire-stitcher; 30-inch Challenge cutter; Hickok numbering machine; Rosback perforator; wood engraver's ruling machine; 1,200 pounds nonpareil Ronaldson, 1,200 pounds brevier French Old Style, 1,000 pounds long primer Modern, all in cases; chases, imposing stones, large assortment of job type. All machinery practically new. Will be sold at a sacrifice, all or in part. Write for complete list and prices to BERKOWITZ & CO., Kansas City, Mo.



Operated by steam-power. Price, \$1,000

We have in operation five Power Steel-Die Presses doing Embossing for the trade.

We manufacture Rotary Perforators, Knife Grinders, Stamping Presses, Fast Envelope Machinery, Litho. Stone Grinders.

Complete Bindery Outfits furnished promptly.

THE BLACKHALL MFG. CO., . 12 Look Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One latest improved 11-point Thorne typesetting machine, in perfect condition; also 1,500 pounds body type for same, new. Write for particulars. N 1157, INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Router, 12 by 12, \$25; trimmer, \$30; gas engine, \$50; electrotype outfit, \$100. All good order. N 1165, INLAND

FOR SALE — Dexter "Regular" folder No. 44; folds sheet up to 36 by 49½; paster and trimmer; 3 or 4 folds; good as new; a sacrifice. N 1110, INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE — 32 by 46 Chicago Taylor and 32 by 46 Cincinnati stop-cylinder press. CURT TEICH & CO., 85 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

FOUR relief, two lithographic, two printing hand presses for sale cheap; also about 500 engraved brass and steel dies. DOUGLAS SCOTT, 71 Neponset avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.

PRINTERS' MACHINERY, MATERIAL, ETC.—We buy, sell and exchange anything in the printing business from a bodkin to a cylinder, from a font to an outfit; printed matter for the asking. CONNER, FENDLER & CO., New York city.

#### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in large printing plant in one of our largest cities, making a specialty of railroad and art catalogue work; its name and reputation are among the best; a profitable return on the investment is assured; reason for selling—other more important interests demand owner's attention. N 1171, INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE — On account of health, up-to-date engraving plant, complete in all its appointments; fine opportunity for good man with small capital. N 1112, INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Best job office in rapidly growing Northwestern city of 35,000, with established business, less than cost; proposition is all right. Good reasons. N 1155, INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The best equipped and best paying weekly newspaper in New Mexico, with a complete job office. The business is making a net profit of \$4,000 per year, and can easily be increased 25 to 50 per cent. A magnificent chance for a live business man. Other very important business demands the present owner's whole attention. Every opportunity offered for the closest investigation. Price \$5,000 spot cash, and value of paper stock on hand added—will invoice about \$600. Nothing but cash considered. The climate is a sure cure for weak lungs, consumption and bronchial complaints, with which so many office workers are afflicted. Address BOX E, Silver City, New Mexico.

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS for half-tones on blotters and calendars; sample and list 10 cents (silver). THOMAS S. KNOX, Waynesburg, Pa.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) PRINTING COMPANY'S plant, complete; does about \$20,000 per annum; can easily be made to net \$3,000. N 1164, INLAND PRINTER.

I SELL publishing businesses exclusively. Write what you want to buy or sell, E. P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau street, New York.

MACHINIST on printers' and bookbinders' machinery desires partner who has a following in the trade to handle the office part. G. F., INLAND PRINTER, New York city.

RARE OPENING in established profitable printing and binding business in central California. Only reason for sale-removal. Fullest investigation. McNEIL BROS., San Jose, Cal.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Partner wanted—first-class job printer—to take half interest in good paying business; investigate. N 1166, INLAND PRINTER.

#### HELP WANTED.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

BINDER — To take charge of large metropolitan bindery; man conversant with cost to smallest detail, and having good administrative ability, can secure permanent employment at good salary. N 1168, INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHING HOUSE in Massachusetts wants successful salesman of proved ability and honesty. Full particulars. L. Inland Printer, New York city.

JOB COMPOSITOR — First-class man, experienced on highgrade work; must possess originality and understand correct handling of type for the production of up-to-date and tasty typography. Address, with samples, N 1136, INLAND PRINTER.

SALESMAN drumming lithographers, printers, etc., can add line whereon New York man earns \$1,800 yearly; free outfit. P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED-A competent half-tone finisher. N 1126, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED — A first-class artist and designer. SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis.

WANTED—A man who is acquainted with the various kinds of paper and printers' stock, and prices on the same, and also with printers' machinery. A good man is wanted, and preferably one who has been in business for himself. Address N 1122, INLAND PRINTER, giving age, experience, qualifications and salary desired.

WANTED—A lady solicitor for printing and engraving; party with experience in estimating preferred; state salary; references. N 1154, INLAND PRINTER.

 $W^{\rm ANTED-Superintendent\ for\ pressroom\ ;\ a\ man\ who}_{\rm can\ turn\ out\ the\ finest\ grade\ of\ work\ and\ handle\ large\ force\ of\ men\ to\ best\ advantage.\ N\ 1167\ Inland\ Printer.}$ 

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

A No. 1 electrotype finisher and reviser desires to make change; can furnish best of references. N 1138, INLAND PRINTER.

A No. 1 electrotype trimmer, hand, desires different position; can furnish best of references. N 1137, INLAND PRINTER.

ARTIST - Experienced in newspaper work, in chalk-plate or pen-and-ink; good cartoonist. N 1162, INLAND PRINTER.

AS FOREMAN OR MANAGER of a hustling printing plant. Address ALBANIAN, care George Ruso, 69 South Hawk street, Albany, N. Y.

BY FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN, experienced in the better class of half-tone cut and job work; married; does not drink; union. N 1150, INLAND PRINTER.

EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER ARTIST desires situation on good newspaper; pen-and-ink or chalk; best of references; specimens submitted. N 1103, INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS MERGENTHALER MACHINIST-OPER-ATOR desires change; thoroughly competent on either book or news; six years' experience; am considered far above average as operator; references; state wages, etc. N 1173, INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS RULER desires steady position; strictly sober and reliable; can furnish good references; go anywhere. N 1134, INLAND PRINTER.

FOREMAN — Experienced on high-grade work, wants to engage with firm desiring to build up reputation for artistic printing; at present with New York house; right up to date on everything pertaining to first-class work. N 1141, INLAND PRINTER.

FOREMAN of newspaper engraving department, strictly take charge of newspaper engraving plant. My half-tone cuts are daily stereotyped by the ordinary incompaper papier-maché process, and printed on fastest cylinder presses, with best results. Proofs; reference. N 1119, INLAND PRINTER.

FOREMAN PRESSROOM—Seven years' experience, understands half-tone and color work, capable of handling large pressroom and work. N 1129, INLAND PRINTER.

OB PRESSMAN—Half-tone, color-work and embossing thoroughly understood; best of references. N 1117, INLAND PRINTER.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST desires change; practical mechanic with several years' experience with this machine; references; I. T. U. card. N 1142, INLAND PRINTER.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR desires situation; sober and steady; good reference. N 1152, INLAND PRINTER.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST - OPERATOR — Guarantee no squirts and matrices to wear; factory and four years' experience; can make changes and adjustments. N 1175, INLAND PRINTER.

L INOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR—Practical printer, desires steady position in country office; sober and reliable; caretaker of plant, one or four machines. N 1170, INLAND PRINTER.

# CHALK PLATES

Simplest, Quickest and Cheapest Process of Engraving. Practically Infallible. Outfits, \$15 up..... Catalogue of stereotyping machinery, proofs, etc., free.

HOKE ENGRAVING PLATE CO.,

ST. LOUIS.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

INOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR is open for engagement'; steady; sober. N 1139, INLAND PRINTER

LINOTYPE MACHINIST would like situation in news-paper or job office; full set of tools; first-class recommendation; member of I. T. U. N 1120, INLAND PRINTER.

MACHINIST-OPERATOR, thoroughly competent, fast operator; has tools; references. N 1143, INLAND PRINTER.

OPERATOR-MACHINIST wants position in town of 20,000 to 50,000 population; A-1 references; 6 years' experience; fast; furnish own tools. N 1118, INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL ELECTROTYPER, ten years at molding, five at finishing on high class work; steady, sober and reliable, and capable of starting new plant or taking charge of established foundry, with A-1 references from present employers, and others, wishes to negotiate with reliable firm. N 1160, INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, rapid accurate estimator, close buyer; for twenty years foreman, superintendent and manager of thoroughly equipped establishments; wishes to correspond with first-class house willing to exchange good salary for its equivalent in faithful service. N 1133, INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMAN - First-class man on cylinders and Gordons; strictly sober; best references; go anywhere. N 1163, Inland PRINTER

PROOFREADER-All-round book and job experience. D, INLAND PRINTER, New York city.

SITUATION as superintendent, job foreman, or job compositor, by a steady, well-educated, all-round man; best of references and long experience; have filled positions mentioned. N 1149, INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED — By a blocker and router; first-class mechanic; ten years' experience; good references. N 1174, INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By first-class job compositor, platen pressman and all-round printer; fourteen years' experience (six as foreman); capable of taking charge of medium-sized job or news office; married; temperate and trustworthy; reference and samples furnished. N 1148, INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—First-class half-tone finisher and re-engraver desires to establish himself with good house in Chicago. Can furnish samples of work. N 1121, INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—Job printer; seven years' experience, union, married; Illinois or West preferred; will invest. N 1116, INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—Pressman, now foreman of press-room. Reference, present employer. N 1140, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position with printers' supply or paper house, by practical printer having an extended personal acquaintance with the trade throughout West, Northwest and Southwest. References. N 1130, INLAND PRINTER.

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be for-warded unless necessary postage is sent us.

WANTED-A 10 by 15 or 11 by 16 job press; none but a good one desired; state price, f. o. b., and give particulars. MESSENGER, Christiansburg, Va.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU interested in stock cuts for newspaper use—any business? Get our catalogues. BARNES-CROSBY CO., 108 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

CHALK PLATES RECOATED, only ½ cent an inch. No infringement of patent. Write for our latest circular, giving discounts, etc. BYRON POPE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

ESTIMATE CARD for printers gives approximate number of words in a line, any width, without setting type. Handy for obtaining number of pages in "copy" without loss of time. 25 cents. E. WOLFE, 2505 N. Colorado street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEAD-PLATE EMBOSSING LEAF—For making male dies. No heating or melting. Manufactured in thin plates ready to paste on tympan. Will not break down on fine lines. One pound will emboss twenty-five ordinary jobs. Price per pound, \$1. Send 50 cents for sample half-pound package. Stamps or money at our risk. LEAD-PLATE LEAF CO., 227 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio.

OUR COMPLETE SET OF COMPOSING RULES con-OSIST COMPLETE: SET OF COMPOSING RULES consists of 40 steel rules of most useful lengths, in velvet-lined, hardwood case, where every rule is in view. Fills the compositor's needs, lasts a lifetime, and sells for \$3.50. A dozen sets used for samples, and slightly shopworn in appearance only, go for \$2.25 each while they last—every set a bargain. Catalogue on request. HARRISON RULE MANUFACTURING CO., Norwalk, Ohio.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' contact frames. Simple, durable, A exact; all sizes; perfect workmanship guaranteed. Reasonable prices. JOSEPH HOFFMAN'S SON, 782 Greenwich street, New York.

STEREOTYPE OUTFITS for both Papier-maché and STEREOTYPE OUTFITS for both Papier-maché and Simplex methods. The latter produces plates as sharp and smooth as electros, requires no pasting of tissue, and no beating with the brush; casting box, 6½ by 12 inches; outfit for both methods, \$15: 10 by 18 outfit, \$32.50: 13 by 22, \$46. Also, White-on-Black and Granotype Engraving Processes; plates cast like stereotypes from drawings made on cardboard. The easiest of all engraving processes; \$5 for both, including material. Revised edition of book explaining above, postpaid, for \$1. Circulars and samples for stamps. HENRY KAHRS, 240 East Thirty-third street, New York.

STEREOTYPERS — Get paste recipe that does away with backing powder; can be used with or without. Price \$1. N 1102, INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING PAPER prepared ready for use; saves type, time and labor; samples 10 cents. Manufactured by F. SCHREINER, Plainfield, N. J.

PRINTERS, DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING? advertise our gauge pins, we will send you a sample set of four—two of each kind—for 10 cents; only one set at this price. EGGLESTON MFG. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

ONE YEAR AGO this month R. R. B. Padding Glue was offered to the trade. Today its popularity is second to none. Try it and you will know why. Is cents per pound.

ROBT. R. BURRAGE, 35-37 Frankfort st., New York city.

ANYBODY CAN MAKE CUTS with our simple transferring A NI BUDIT CAN MAKE CUIS with our simple transferring and etching process. Nice cuts, from prints, drawings or photos, are easily and quickly made by the unskilful, on common sheet zinc. Cost very trifling. Price of process, \$1. Nothing held back to pull more money from you. All material costs, at any drug store, about 75 cents. It is no fake. We have a barrel of unsolicited testimonial letters; intelligent boys make good cuts right in the beginning. Circulars for stamp. Simple and costless embossing process included free. THOS. M. DAY & SON, Hagerstown, Ind.

Electrotypers' Polishing and Moulding Lead Lead Leading electrotypers throughout the country.

It will be to your interest to give us a trial. You can save from 5 to 10 cents per lb. and get a lead equal to any on the market. Recent improved facilities make it possible for us to do this. Send us a trial order, subject to your approval.

THOS. F. CONDON & CO., No. 15 Jay Street, NEW YORK.

# Dixon's -Electrotyping different work. For moulding and polishing. Graphite

Used and recommended by the leading Electrotypers of the world.

Different kinds prepared for different work.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## Machine and Model Works

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF

MODEL WORK FOR INVENTORS. Write for information.

SPECIAL MACHINERY DRAWING, PATTERNS.

A. O. WALWORTH & CO., 327 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



### TAKE AN OLDS

gas or gasoline engine, put it on your work and if it does not fulfill our claims and satisfy you that there is no better engine on the market, send it back, without expense to you. Our electric and tube igniters are unsurpassed. Our self-contained engines are most convenient.

Free Illustrated Catalogue.

OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS,

LANSING, MICHIGAN.

## The VAN BIBBER ROLLER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## .Winter Rollers

WE MAKE THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE

We use the latest and best compressedair system in casting, and make solid, perfect rollers by the best formulas.

Established 30 years. Cincinnati is sufficient address in writing or shipping.

#### HARDINGE STANDARD POINTS



LET US GIVE YOU A POINT We herewith show a method of pointing for folding machines which has been used for some years in a large publishing house, and is the most practical method we have seen. Just drive these points into the furniture where you want them with the above punch, which does not damage the round end of point. Price: Punch, 25c.; Points, \$3.50 per gross. Try them. HARDINGE BROS., 1036 LINCOLN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOT IN THE TRUST! ENVELOPES KANTOR'S, 194 WILLIAM ST. N. Y.

Latest revised price list for the asking.

#### The Inland Printer Advertising Contest No. 5

HE complete book of 128 Letter-Head Designs submitted in the recent contest, mention of which was made in October, is now ready. Price, 25 cts., postpaid. Send for one.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

150 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

## ST. LOUIS HOTO-FINGRAVING (O (OR. 4TH & PINE STS. ST. LOUIS, MS

#### McGinty's Adjustable Feed Gauge



What Printers Say:

The printers owe you a vote of thanks for putting on the market such a simple, practical and useful gauge. Yours, etc.,

W. S. & L. H. BOWEN,
Publishers,

blishers, Brookhaven, Miss.

We like your patent gauge so well that we send you check for two more, specifications for which are inclosed. We think you have by far the best gauge-pin ever made. EXCELSIOR PTG. CO. 369-373 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Greatest time-saver and most-needed appliance ever attached to a press. A set will outlast a new press. Send for circular. Manufactured and for sale only by THE MCGINTY FEED GAUGE CO., DOYLESTOWN, PA.

## Why not try LEATHERETTE and FELTINE?

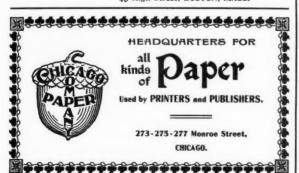
If you have tried them before, why not come again and discover the improvements we have

#### PEGAMOID LEATHERETTE...

A new article, can be cleansed with water if soiled in process.

Price and Samples on application.

A. W. POPE & CO., Manufacturers and Agents, 45 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.



# A SMALL MONOPOLY FOR PRINTERS.

Embossed Aluminum .. Card Cases. They are made with a water the state of NOTE THE IMMENSE SUPERIOR-ITY OVER A DOUBLE-HINGED CASE USING THE PERFORATED ners present hand some an appearance the most stylish lady need not be ashamed to show the case anywhere. Exclusive territory will be given to firms wishing to make a special feature of the business. Send 15 cts. and receive a sample with your name engraved upon it, and also full particulars of other specialties for printers.

We have small cases  $2 \times 3 \%$  in. and also  $2 \% \times 3 \%$  in. to fit the ladies' square card now fashionable.

## Opportunity Seldom Offered.

FOR SALE.

Five Smyth Book-Sewing Machines.
While these machines are not the latest build, they are very serviceable and in very good order, and at the price I offer them, \$200 f.o.b. cars, boxed, it is an opportunity seldom met with.

Two Book-Sewing Machines at \$40 each.

ALSO AT A GREAT BARGAIN:

One II x 17 nearly new Peerless Job Press, with steam fixtures

Two entirely overhauled 8 x 12 O. S. Gordon Presses, with steam fixtures. One 28 x 34 four-roller Campbell Complete Press, with tapeless delivery, vibrator distributor and plate distribution, springs, steam fixtures—in very good order.

One 20 x 25 three-roller Country Campbell, with vibrator distributor and plate distribution and steam fixtures.

One Binder's Power Hot Stamping Press, bed 14 x 16 inches.

New "J. D. M." Genuine Gordon, with all improvements. The best and cheapest job press on the market.

J. D. MALLORY, 22 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

### To Stationers and Blank-Book Manufacturers FOR SALE.

THE American and Canadian patents on the best loose-leaf binder on the market today. Can be adapted to many styles of binding besides ledgers. Full particulars may be obtained by corresponding with N 1169, INLAND PRINTER.

## FOR SALE.

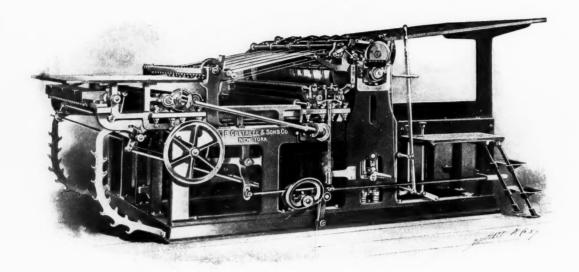
THE sole right to manufacture the best, cheapest and most practical Way-Bill File in the United States, including patent and tools. Is now being used successfully by the largest railroads in the country. For further information, address SAM R. CARTER, 1205 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Don't Forget Your Friends

At Christmas Time.

A year's subscription to The Inland Printer or a present in the shape of one of the books mentioned on page 323 would make a most acceptable gift. Send for our complete book list.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Chicago.



# Springfield Rifles

were once considered perfect; today they make targets of our soldiers for

the better-equipped enemy.

The man who satisfies himself with yesterday's invention is in a bad way to fight today's battles. A dozen years ago some of your presses were comparatively new. They were machines to be proud of. In the strife of competition they were good fighting weapons to win orders with. But today they make a target of you by stamping you as old fogy and behind the times.

You are seriously handicapped in your business today because you are trying to fight your old presses against your competitors' newer ones. Some of your competitors who could not get business in any other way have gotten it because they equipped themselves with high-speed machinery.

Don't risk a fight handicapped. A new series high-speed Cottrell will put you where you can meet all possible competition of the next ten years. It will bring in work enough, not only for itself, but for one or two other presses.

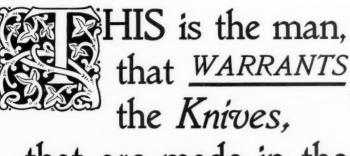
This is the press built from entirely new and improved designs of 1898. It is the latest achievement in press-building and a wonder.

## C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co.

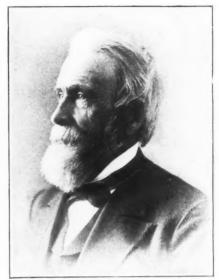
41 Park Row, New York. 279 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. C. GREENMAN, Western Manager.

© Established 1830 , S

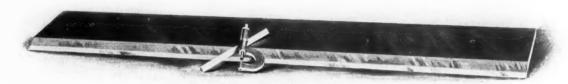


that are made in the shop that Coes built.



LORING COES

# This is THE Knife—



"MICRO-GROUND."

ASK US...

LORING COES & CO.

You inquire ——
We "do the rest."
Mention this, or ——
no Souvenir.

WORCESTER, MASS.

# Stamping, Embossing and Case-making for the trade only

We can deliver book-covers of any style, cloth or leather, stamped in gold or ink, ready for casing, in handsome and effective designs.

EMBOSSED CATALOGUE COVERS



# Don't Ruin your Printing Press

with embossing. We have presses built for the work.

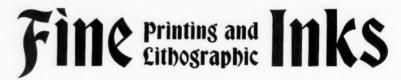
Book Edge Gilding Book Edge Marbling Leaf Stamping

WALCUTT BROTHERS, 139-143 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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Dry Colors, Varnishes,



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the fact that I make my own Dry Colors and all the Varnishes, Dryers, etc., from which I manufacture Printing Inks. I don't need to take anybody's word for the quality and uniformity of these ingredients. I make them myself and I know just what they are and what they will do when mixed into inks. With a knowledge of the requirements of the trade and facilities to handle large orders, I am able to turn out Inks which will do all the work all the time and in a way to suit all the people. Perhaps you may think

## ANY

one can make Printing Inks. There are some with a small knowledge of the business who can make Inks of a fair grade. But to make Inks so well as to be best for printing and that at the same time can be sold at the lowest cost to you, is what not every man, nor every printing-ink plant is capable of doing. If you were to manufacture your own Inks, you would have to buy your colors from a color-maker and your varnishes from a varnish-maker. You are doing this in buying your Inks from me. You can put your

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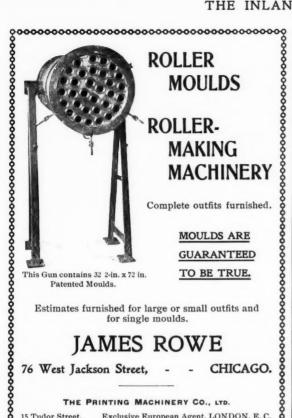
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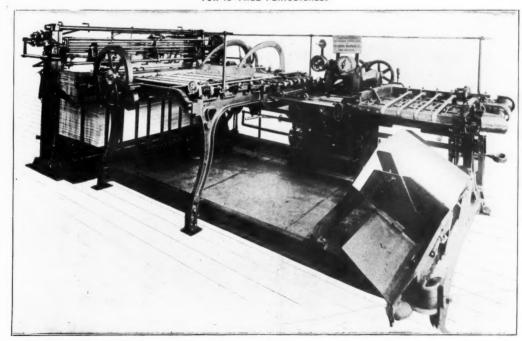
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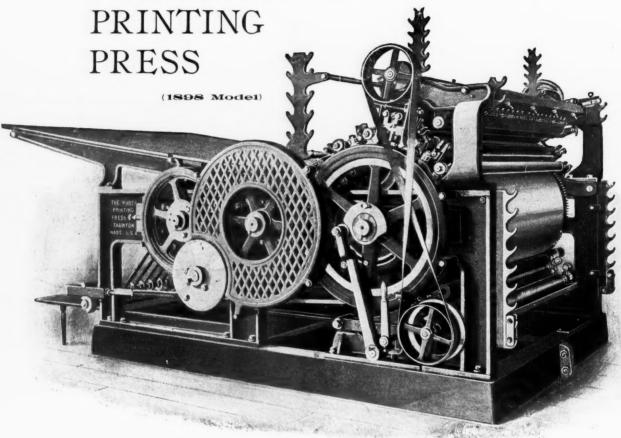
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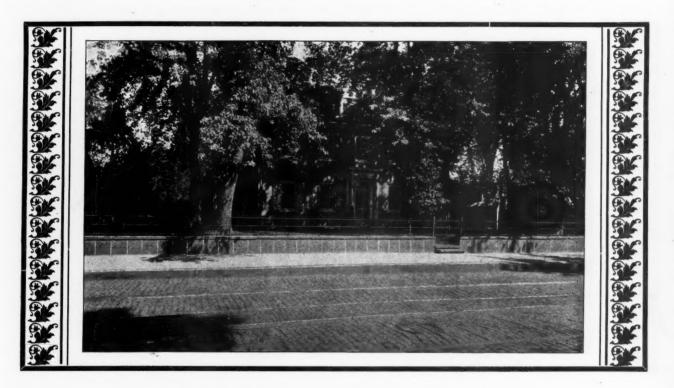
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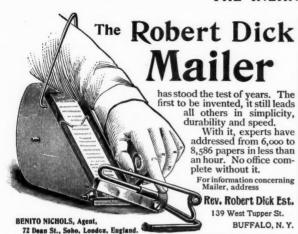
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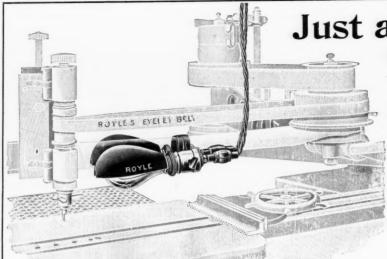


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Sizes of Newspapers—Leads for Newspapers—Newspaper Measurement—Imposition of Forms.



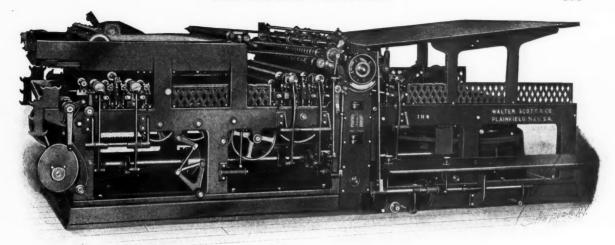
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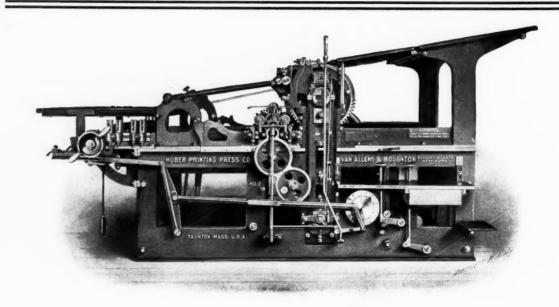
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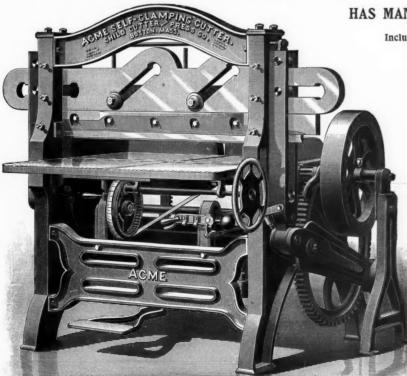
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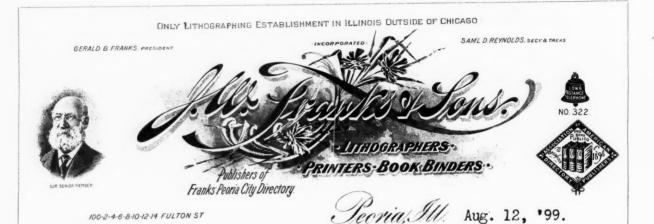
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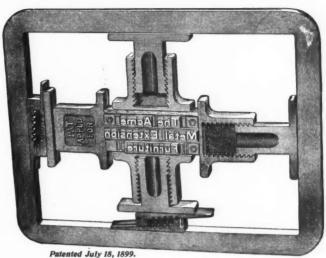
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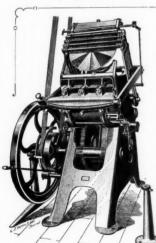
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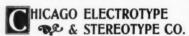
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## THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF THOSE SEEKING MATERIALS, MACHINERY OR SPECIAL SERVICE FOR THE PRINTING, ILLUSTRATING AND BOOKBINDING INDUSTRIES.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$7 per year for two lines; more than two lines, \$2 per additional line.

#### ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSITION.

Chicago Ad. Setting Co., Walter S. Parker, Manager, 142 Monroe street, Chicago.

#### ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS.

Ireland, H. I., 925 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Designs and places advertising. Book for stamp.

#### ADVERTISING NOVELTIES FOR PRINT-ERS' USE.

American Manufacturing Concern, Jamestown, N. Y.

#### ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.

Tirrill, Henry, & Co., 116-118 Olive st., St. Louis. Wholesale calendars, calendar pads, cards, panels, etc., to printers and jobbers. Immense stock, elegant goods, low prices. Correspondence solicited.

#### AIR BRUSH.

Thayer & Chandler, fountain air brush, 146 Wabash ave., Chicago. Send for catalogue.

#### ALBERTYPE PRINTING.

Albertype Co., The, 250 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Photo-gelatine illustrations for

#### BALL PROGRAMMES AND INVITATIONS.

Bahrenburg & Co., ball programmes, tassels and bevels. 29 Beekman st., New York. Butter, J. W., Paper Co., 212-218 Monroe street, Chicago. Ball programmes, invitations, tickets, etc. Commencement invitations and programmes.

#### BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Ruling machines, bookbinders' machin-ery, ruling pens, etc.

Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York. Jacques, John, & Son, 45 Webster street, Worcester, Mass.

#### BLANK BOOKS.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass. New York office, 52-58 Duane street.

Shaw, J. G., Blank Book Co., 261-267 Canal street, New York City.

#### BOILER CLEANSING COMPOUNDS.

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#### BOOKBINDERS.

Smigel, i., 166 William street, New York. Job and blank book binder and paper ruler.

#### BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.

Garnar, Thomas, & Co., 181 William street, New York City.

#### **BOOKBINDERS' SHEARS.**

Jacques, John, & Son, 45 Webster street, Worcester, Mass.

#### **BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.**

Slade, Hipp & Meloy, 139 Lake street, Chicago. Also, paper-box makers' supplies.

#### BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Grand Rapids Boxwood Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Also mounting woods.

Strusz, Wm., successor to C. F. Anderson, 61 Ann street, New York. Boxwood for en-gravers' use.

#### BRASS-TYPE FOUNDERS.

American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.

#### BRASS-TYPE FOUNDERS.

Eastern Brass-Type Foundry, 18-20 Rose st., New York City.

Missouri Brass-Type Foundry Co., Howard and Twenty-second streets, St. Louis, Mo.

#### **BRONZE POWDERS**

Leaf Printers', embossers', lithographers', pa-per rulers', marblers', card bevelers' and bookbinders' materials. Herm. Behlen & Bro., 5 N. William st., New York.

#### CARBON BLACK.

Cabot, Godfrey L., Boston, Mass. Eclipse, Elf, Sunset, Banner,

#### CARDBOARD MANUFACTURERS.

Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

#### CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Bahrenburg & Co., 29 Beekman st., New York. Formerly with Hastings Card & Paper Co. Collins, A. M., Manufacturing Co., 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### CASE MAKING AND EMBOSSING

Conkey, W. B., Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago; works, Hammond, Ind.

#### CHALK ENGRAVING PLATES

Bell Chalk Plate Co., World Building, 71-73 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hoke Engraving Plate Co., 304 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

#### CHARCOAL FOR ENGRAVERS.

New York Steel and Copper Plate Co., 171 Wallabout street, Brooklyn, New York.

#### CLOTH COVERINGS.

Gehlert, Louis, 204 E. Eighteenth st., New York City. Woolen blankets for newspaper im-pression cylinders, steel press, lithography.

#### COATED PAPER.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

#### COPPER AND STEEL PLATE ENGRAV-ERS.

Molloy, Jas. J. Engraved copperplate wedding invitations and visiting cards, business dies, monograms, etc., for home and office stationery neatly executed and embossed. Established 1881. 132 E. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

#### COPPER AND ZINC PREPARED FOR HALF-TONE AND ZINC ETCHING.

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New York Steel and Copper Plate Co., head-quarters, 171 Wallabout st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### CUTTING DIES.

Wright & McDermott, 323 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. Envelope and lithographic dies a specialty.

#### DIE SINKERS.

Wagenfohr, Charles, 140 West Broadway, New York City. High-grade work.

#### **ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR PRESSES AND** GENERAL POWER.

Sprague Electric Company, 20-22 Broad street, New York.

#### ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe st., Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers. Bright's "Old Rellable" St. Louis Electro-type Foundry, 211 North Third st., St. Louis, Mo. Work in all branches.

Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., cor. Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

#### ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Flower, Edwin, 216-218 William street, New York City.

Habbin Electrotype & Engraving Co., The, Detroit, Mich. Process work of all kinds.
 Harrison, A. W., 37 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

Hurst Electrotype Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Electrotyping and stereotyping.

iron City Electrotype Co., 219-221 Third avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Juergens Bros. Co., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also process engravers.

McCafferty, H., 4244 Bond st., New York. Half tone and fine art electrotyping a specialty. Peters, C. J., & Son, Boston, Mass. Stock cuts, embossing dies, embossing compound.

Rowell, Robert, Louisville, Ky. Oldest electro-type foundry in the South. Scott, Geo. C., & Sons, electrotypers, 192 Sum-mer street, Boston, Mass.

Whitcomb, H. C., & Co., 42 Arch street, Boston. Electrotyping and engraving of all kinds.

#### ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

#### **ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS'** MACHINERY.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York; 15 Tudor street, London, E. C.; 16 Fried-erichstrasse, Berlin. Complete line of most advanced machines, all our own make.

Hoe, R., & Co., New York and London. Manufacturers of printing presses and materials, electrotypers' and stereotypers' machinery. Chicago office, 258 Dearborn street.

Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York.

Lloyd, Geo. E., & Co., 202 South Clinton street,

Shnledewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago.

#### EMBOSSERS AND STAMPERS.

Koven, W., Jr., embossing and stamping for lithographers, binders and printers, 16 Spruce street, New York.

Freund, Wm., & Sons, est. 1865; steel-die embossing to the printing, lithographing and stationery trade. 176 State street, Chicago.

#### EMBOSSING COMPOSITION.

Whiteson's Embossing Composition is the best. For sale everywhere. Accept no other.

#### EMBOSSING DIES AND COMPOSITION.

Burbank Engraving Co., 55 Oliver street, Boston. Also half-tone and line engravers.

Peters, C. J., & Son, Boston, Mass. Embossing dies, embossing compound, stock cuts.

#### EMBOSSING MACHINES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

Grammes, L. F., & Sons, Allentown, Pa. Also brass trimmings for all kinds of boxes.

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Improved Emerson Patent Binders for pay rolls, balance sheets, etc. Loadstone file, limitless in capacity, relentless in grip. The Barrett Bindery Co., Chicago.

#### ENAMELED BOOK PAPER.

Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

#### ENGINES-GAS AND GASOLINE.

Dayton Globe Iron Works Co., Dayton, Ohio. New Era Iron Works Co., 19 Wayne avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 405-413 West boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

#### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY - Continued.

#### ENGRAVERS.

Half-Tone, line, steel and wood engraving. J. S. Quirk Engraving Co., 112-114 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

#### ENGRAVERS AND DIE SINKERS.

Ludwig, P., embossing dies for leather and paper. Artistic engravings. 15 S. Canal street, Chicago.

#### .ENGRAVERS-COPPER AND STEEL.

Freund, Wm., & Sons, est. 1865; steel and cop-per plate engravers and printers, steel-die sinkers and embossers. Write for samples and estimates. 176 State street, Chicago.

and esumates. 176 State street, Chicago.

Stationers' Engraving Co., The, 507-509 West
Broadway, New York. Engraving and
stamping, wedding invitations, visiting and
business cards, crests, coats of arms and
monograms. High-class work to the trade

#### ENVELOPES.

Buffalo Envelope Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Regular and odd sizes; not in the trust.

Document Envelopes. The Cincinnati Paper Novelty Co., 247 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### ENVELOPES - CATALOGUE.

Hoyler, R. B., & Co., 400 Dearborn st., Chicago. Catalogue envelopes a specialty—all sizes.

#### ETCHING ZINC.

American Steel & Copper Plate Co., 150 Nas-sau st., New York. Polished plates a spe-

Bruce & Cook, 186-190 Water st., and 248 Pearl st., New York. Pure etching zinc a specialty.

#### FILING CABINETS AND BUSINESS FUR-NITURE.

Globe Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fulton and Pearl streets, New York; 226-228 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

#### FOIL.

Crooke, John J., Co., 80 Illinois st., Chicago.

#### FOLDING AND FEEDING MACHINERY.

Dexter Folder Co., factory, Pearl River, N. Y. New York, 127 Duane st.; Chicago, 315 Dear-born st.; Boston, 149 Congress st.

#### FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information. Rockford Folder Co., Rockford, Ill.

#### FOUNTAIN PENS.

Weidlich, O. E., manufacturer of fountain and gold pens, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### GASOLINE ENGINES.

Richmond Bros., St. Johns, Mich. Manufacturers the IDEAL gasoline engines.

#### GLAZED PAPER.

Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

#### **GUMMED PAPERS.**

Dennison Manufacturing Co., 128-130 Franklin street, Chicago.

#### HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

Chicago Photo-Engraving Co., E. N. Gray, Prest., 79-81 Fifth ave., Chicago. 'Phone 118.

#### HAND STAMPS.

Hill, B. B., Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Self-inking, band-dating, railroad ticket stamps and seal presses.

#### INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Ault & Wiborg, New York. Chicago Printing Ink Co., factory, Grand avenue and Rockwell street.

New York Steel and Copper Plate Co., 171
Wallabout street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Specialties: Ink for copper and steel plate printers;
stamping, etching and proof ink.

Okle, F. E., Co., Kenton place, Philadelphia, Pa. Scott, Rogers & Robb, (Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works). Manufacturers of printing inks, 196-198 South Clark street, Chicago.

#### INK MANUFACTURERS.

Star Printing Ink Works. F. A. Barnard & Son, 116 Monroe street, Chicago.

Thalmann Printing Ink Co., St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City. Mfrs. job, book and colored

The Ullmann & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89-95 Merwin street, Cleveland, Ohio. We are independent of any trust or com-bination.

#### INK MANUFACTURERS' MACHINERY.

Day, J. H., Co., Cincinnati and New York. High-grade printers' ink machinery. Kent & Haly, 250 Plymouth st., Brooklyn, N. Y. All kinds of printing-ink-making machinery.

#### LEADS.

Miller, Otto, Co., The, 88 West Jackson street,

#### LEATHER ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.

Mills, Knight & Co., 60 Pearl st., Boston, Mass. Memorandum books for advertising pur-

#### LINOTYPE METAL.

Blatchford, E. W., & Co., 54 Clinton street, Chicago.

#### LITHOGRAPH PAPER.

Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

#### LITHOGRAPHERS' SUPPLIES.

Slebold, J. H. & G. B., 106 Centre street, New York. Three-color printing inks, dry colors and bronze powders.

Dick, R., Estate, proprietor R. Dick Mailer, 139 W. Tupper street, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### MAIL PLATE SERVICE.

Mail Plate Co., 73 W. Adams street, Chicago. Saves expressage (all plates postpaid by us).

#### NUMBERING MACHINES.

Bates Machine Co., N. Y. Life bldg., New York. New models; new prices; send for catalogue.

New models; new prices; send for catalogue.

Bates Manufacturing Co., 135 Fifth ave., New
York. Sole manufacturers of Bates' Automatic Hand Numbering Machine. No connection with any other firm of similar name.
Remember, our address is 135 Fifth ave.,
New York. Factory, Orange, N. J.

Force, Wm. A., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New
York. Paragon, Conqueror, Monarch, Excelsior, and Force typographical numbering
machine makers.

machine makers.

Southworth Bros., Portland, Maine. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.

Wetter, Joseph, & Co., 515-521 Kent ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Of all kinds for all purposes; send postal for printed matter.

#### PAPER-BOX MACHINERY.

American Type Founders Co., general selling agents for Gally Universal paper-box cutting and creasing presses.

Knowlton & Beach, 29-35 Elizabeth street, Rochester, N. Y.

#### PAPER-BLOTTING.

Sabin Robbins Paper Co., The, Middletown, Ohio. English cloth and other blottings.

#### PAPER-COVER.

We carry the largest assortment of cover papers of anyone in the trade. Fancy and odd covers our specialty. Illinois Paper Co., Chicago.

#### PAPER-CUTTER KNIVES.

Goes, Oscar, & Co., 18 South Canal street, Chi-

Simonds Mfg. Co., Chicago, make keen-cutting paper-knives. Established 1832. Long experience. Most modern tempering. Appli-ances in every department up to date.

#### PAPER CUTTERS.

American Type Founders Co. Cutters of all standard makes on sale at all branches.

#### PAPER CUTTERS.

Atlantic Works, The, East Boston, Massachusetts. The Dooley Paper Cutters.

Eardley & Winterbottom, 125-127 Worth street,

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York. Shnledewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago.

#### PAPER CUTTERS-LEVER.

Pavyer Printing Machine Works, 600 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

#### PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chi-

Chicago Paper Co., 273-277 Monroe st., Chicago. Headquarters for printers' supplies.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Cover and book papers exclusively.

Megargee, Irwin N., & Co. Paper and card-board of all kinds. Philadelphia.

#### PAPER DEALERS-GENERAL.

Beecher, Peck & Lewis, 137 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. Paper for printers' use. Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore, Md.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Specialty, parchment and art vellum papers. Morrison, E., Paper Co., Washington. D. C.

Smith, Charles A., Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Specialties for printers.

#### PAPER JOGGERS AND COUNTERS.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Berkshire Typewriter Paper Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Specialty: Typewriter papers. Crane Bros., Westfield, Mass., makers of ledger and linen papers.

Crane, Z. & W. M., Dalton, Mass. Extra fine writing papers and ladies' stationery.

Mead Paper Co., Dayton, Ohio. Lithograph, book and colored papers.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURERS-LEDGER ONLY.

Weston, Byron, Co., Dalton, Mass.

#### PAPER-PARCHMENT.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co., Passaic, N. J.

#### PASTE-MAKING MACHINES.

Day, J. H., Co., Cincinnati and New York.
Paste mixing machines and glue heaters.

#### PATENT FLEXIBLE RUBBER STAMPS.

Buck, T. S., 227 Canal street, New York. Rubber type. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

#### PATENT PHOTO-MAILING ENVELOPES.

Lavette, H. C., 203 Randolph st., Chicago. List of jobbers and samples sent gratis.

#### PERFORATORS.

Howard, Geo. C., 1775 Ludlow street, Philadel-phia. Direct or rotary, treadle or belt power, longitudinal and transverse rows.

Rosback, F. P., 54 South Canal street, Chicago.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bauer, H. C., Engraving Co., 17-21 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. Engraving by all processes.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe st., Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.

Brown-Blerce Co., The, Dayton, Ohio. High-grade general illustrators. Central Electrotype and Engraving Co., 263-271 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dobinson, W. J., Engraving Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Half-tone and line etching.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co., 1227-1229 Race st., Philadelphia.

#### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY - Continued.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago.

General Engraving Co., Pitt bldg., 227 St. Clair st., Cleveland, Ohio. Photo and wood engr's. illinois Engraving Co., 346-356 Dearborn street, Chicago. Engraving by all processes.

National Engraving Co., Washington, D. C. High-class designs.

Ormsbee, H. J., Engraving Co., 322 South Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y. Peninsular Engraving Co., Evening News building, Detroit, Mich.

Peters, C. J., & Son., Boston, Mass. Half-tone, line and wax engravers.

Sanders Engraving Co., St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and photo-engravers.

Suffolk Engraving Co., 275 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Engravers and electrotypers. Welsbrodt, H. W., 514 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Blymer building.

1

Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 1633 Arapa-hoe street, Denver, Colo.

Zeese, A., & Co., half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' MACHINERY.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street. New York.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' PRINTING FRAMES.

Swelgard, E. W., 56 South Curtis street, Chicago.
Manufacturer contact printing frames and
camera stands.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' PROOF PRESSES.

Shniedewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street. Chicago. Manufacturers Reliance street. Special.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' SCREENS.

Levy, Max, 1213 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. Wolfe, M., Dayton, Ohio. Teacher new 3-color process. Manufacturer screen plates.

#### PLATE AND EMBOSSING PRESSES.

Howard, Geo. C., 1775 Ludlow street, Philadel-phia. Hand or power, with inking, wiping and polishing attachments.

Kelton's, M. M., Son, C. Kelton, proprietor, 124 Baxter street, New York City.

King, A. R., Mfg. Co., 532 West 22d street, New York. "King" embossing and plate presses.

#### PRESSES.

Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Flat-bed perfecting presses.

Goss Printing Press Co., 16th st. and Ashland ave., Chicago. Manufacturers newspaper perfecting presses and special rotary print-ing machinery.

Hoe, R., & Co., New York and London. Manufacturers of printing presses and materials, electrotypers' and stereotypers' machinery. Chicago office, 258 Dearborn street.

Howard, Geo. C., 1775 Ludlow street, Philadel-phia. Hydraulic, screw, toggle, eccentric, hand and foot lever, for monograms, stamp-ing, cutting, scoring, forming, embossing, compressing, punching.

Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York. Thomson, John, Press Co., 253 Broadway, New York. Presses for printing, embossing, box cutting, scoring.

#### PRESSES-CYLINDER.

American Type Founders Co. sells Cottrell Country, Monarch and Paragon presses, and Campbell hand cylinder presses.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 38 Park Row; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 5 Madison avenue, New York; 334 Dear-born street, Chicago; 5 Bridewell place, E. C., London, England.

#### PRESSES-HAND.

Kelsey Press Company, Meriden, Connecticut.

#### PRESSES-JOB PRINTING.

American Type Founders Co., general selling agents for Gally Universal presses.

Eardley & Winterbottom, 125-127 Worth street, New York.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Universal Printing Press, embossers' and pa-per-box cutting and creasing presses. Gen-eral selling agents, American Type Founders Co. Address nearest branch as per list under head of Type Founders.

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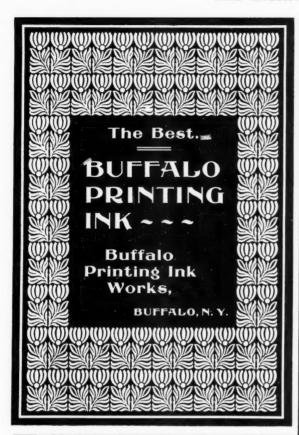
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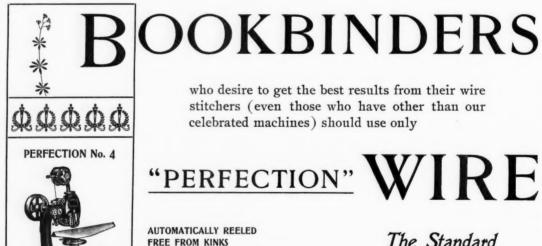
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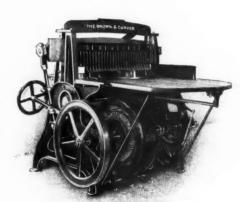
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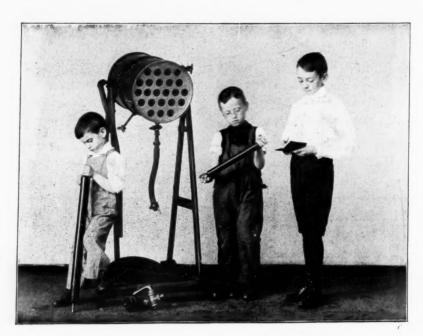
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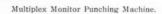
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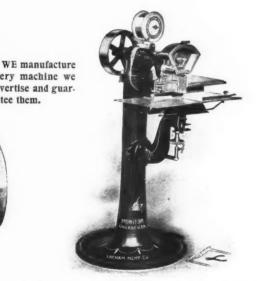


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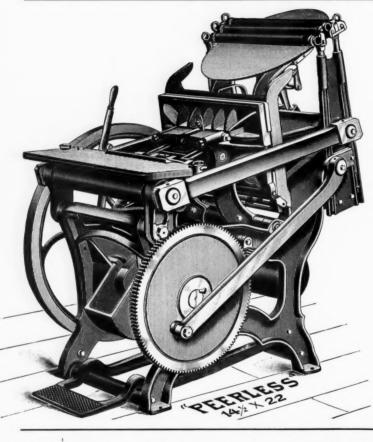


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INLAND
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CHRISTMAS
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BRADLEY



Use

# Weston's Ledger Paper



MILLS AT DALTON, MASS. Our Selling Agents in Chicago are BRADNER SMITH & CO.

BYRON WESTON CO., Dalton, Mass.

# Lithographic Conquests

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High-Class Color Lithography, Labels. Posters. Stand Work, Show Cards. Inserts, Catalog and Book Covers. Calendars and Superior Commercial Stationery.

OR the first time in twenty-five years, the lithographed souvenir for New Orleans Mardi Gras has been awarded outside that city—we have secured the making of it. The cover printing of this "Inland" is ours. How does it strike you? It just goes to show what effects are obtainable by modern Lithography.

We have just added to our battery the most modern R. Hoe & Co. Lithographic Rotary Machine in the West—takes the largest sheets ever put on a lithographic press—saves presswork—reduces cost of production. Only one other of its kind—that is in New York. Conquests these, we may say lithographic conquests. We would very much like to make a lithographic conquest for you. We go anywhere and everywhere for business. Always glad to answer questions.

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> TELEPHONE MAIN 1410

A GOOD LINE



TO TIE TO

EVERYTHING IN PAPER

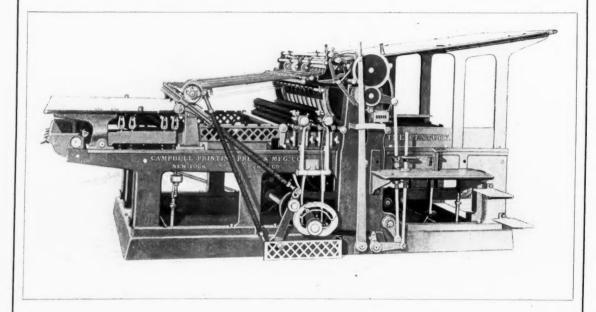
J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY

212 TO 218 MONROE STREET .. CHICAGO

We present herewith a New Illustration of the

### "Century" Press

By WILL BRADLEY.



Four of these machines are now in use by the University Press at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Will Bradley's work; a recommendation than which there is none higher.

After an exhaustive examination of the various printing machines offered, Mr. Bradley chose the "CENTURY" as being the best adapted to the severe requirements of his work.

No one familiar with the Bradley school can speak lightly of the demands which its practice imposes upon the pressroom. Register—not qualified, but absolute. Impression—delicate, firm and susceptible of the most minute variability at will. Inking—strong, even, and capable of a wide range of micrometric adjustment. These are the prime factors which the most advanced designer of the times demands of his printer and his press.

That the "CENTURY" was chosen and has met all requirements, is a sufficient indication of its worth.

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.46 Gresham Street, E. C., LONDON.

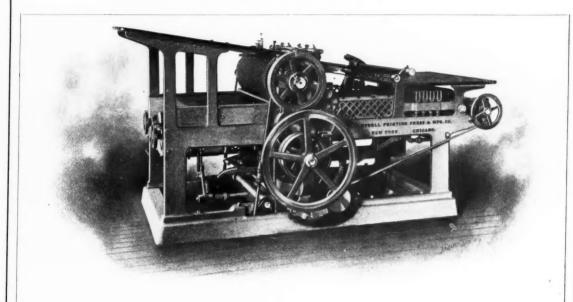
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#### AN UNUSUALLY PROFITABLE MACHINE.

We Beg to Call the Special Attention of the Trade to our PONY FLYER

# The "Century" Pony

FOR ALL CLASSES OF JOBWORK THIS MACHINE IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD EARNER. STATIONERS' WORK, RAILROAD WORK, SMALL FORMS OF BOOKWORK: CATALOGUES, COVERS, INSERTS, ETC., ALL COME WITHIN ITS WIDE CAPACITY.



Every variety of small sheet printing, whether ordinary, at high speed, or high class, at lower speeds, may be produced easily and naturally upon this machine. With it some of the most beautiful examples of black and color work now extant were printed, and, on the other hand, it is daily making profit records on miscellaneous work that no other similar machine can approach. If you will investigate our claims for this machine and will then look into your own job department, it is possible that you may discover, as many others have done, that the substitution of a "CENTURY" Pony for several of your large jobbers, or for an antiquated cylinder or two, will give your jobroom a surprising increase in earning capacity.

WE BUILD TWO SIZES:=

No. 4. 26 x 35, 2 or 4 Rollers.

No. 5. 25 x 31, 2 Rollers.

SPEED FROM 3,200 PER HOUR DOWN......WRITE FOR SPECIMENS, ETC.

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

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# The Multipress.....No Stereotyping

Requirements: Flat forms of type.

Product:

4 pages, 6 pages, 8 pages.

Capacity:

5,000 to 6,000 copies per hour.

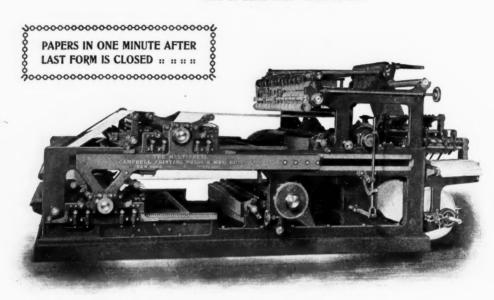
Labor:

A small man and a big boy.

Adaptability:

Type, Linotype or plate matter; half-tone,

line or solid cuts-each or all.



May be Operated by a Small Man and a Big Boy.

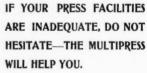
Corrections or insertions of late news may be made at ANY TIME during printing of edition.

Can handle circulations of from 1,000 to 20,000 profitably.

No labor, no waste, no uncertainty as to catching mails.







#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

46 Gresham Street, E. C., LONDON.

5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

704 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

# An Open Letter.

The latest performance of the Campbell Company in regard to the so-called Century Press is somewhat amusing. It will be remembered that on August 3, 1899, the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago,

found that Miehle Con The Campb changed the sell Century their adverti the Campbe struction, be cover was th Presses sinc Miehle bed We brought Campbell C these few pr the Court ha as it had no though the Court impos

three presse

#### THE CAMPBELL COMPANY'S

Colored Supplement for December.

#### A FABLE TO FIT A FALLACY.

AS TOLD BY THE MANAGER.

There was a Boy once who thought he owned an Apple Tree which stood by the Highway. On this Apple Tree there grew Great, Big, Round Apples called "High-Class Trade." While waiting for the Apples to drop on his Own Terms, there appeared one day Another Boy with a Ladder, which, by dint of hard work and perseverance, he succeeded in rearing against the Uppermost Branches where the Most Luscious Fruit grew. The Boy Who Was Waiting viewed the actions of the Diligent Interloper with Indignation and went and got a Big Stone, called a "Decision," which he threw with All his Might at the Diligent Interloper. But the Diligent Interloper, much to the dismay of the Boy Who Was Waiting, refused to come down, and when the Stone returned to Earth he was still amongst the Uppermost Branches where the aforesaid Luscious Fruit grew.

"Whatcher got?" asked the Diligent Interloper, observing the Struggles of the Boy Who Was Waiting.

"I have got a Decision," said the Boy Who Was Waiting.
"Bully!" said the Diligent Interloper. "Keep it! I've got the Apples!"

nt upon the of the press. that it had prepared to appear from of a sale by hanged conwe did disour Century the identical nfringement. ible, and the at the time t know that be forgiven, owever, even y more, the sale of these the Miehle

Company. We do not think that the Campbell Company will try it on again. The curious fact transpired in Court that, notwithstanding all of its advertisements, filling pages of the journals, the Campbell Company,

according to the statement of its counsel in open court, has not yet succeeded in selling a single one of the changed Century Presses since the 3d of August, which they claim to be now building under the old Huson patent, a structure they abandoned some years ago. If the Campbell Company is in fact building a bed movement like that shown in the Huson patent, the principal part of which bed movement, we are advised, is also a palpable infringement upon the Miehle patents, the public is hereby warned that such presses will be held as infringements.

The printers who have read the latest effort of the Campbell Company in the last issue of the "Inland Printer," in one portion of which it attempted to deny the fact of having infringed the Miehle Movement in the Century Press and acknowledged having done so in another part, may from the above statement of facts draw their own conclusions. The absurd idea of attempting to deny that the Century Press movement infringed the Miehle and then stating that they had eliminated it, still calling their press the "Century" without any qualifying statement, could only be done for the purpose of deceiving the public. You may call a wheelbarrow a wagon if you choose, but that does not make it a wagon. Suppose a man were to advertise a wagon and sell it from his advertisement and then deliver a wheelbarrow, would that go? We think not. We care but little, however, what name the Campbell Company give their press; it is the Miehle Bed Movement we are protecting.

The Miehle Company is about to proceed, under the direction of the Court, to have damages assessed for all presses sold prior to August 3, 1899, as well as those sold since.

### Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Streets, Chicago.







# TIMES ARE NOW SO GOOD

that you can make a living with the same facilities that every one else has.

Are you going to be satisfied with this?

Isn't this the time to get better machinery than other fellows have, and "make a stake"?

### The Harris Automatic Presses

are the most profitable machines that can be placed in a printing house. They represent the highest economy of labor, floor space and power yet attained.

For full particulars, address

# The Harris Automatic Press Company, NILES, OHIO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: HAVEMEYER BUILDING, 26 CORTLANDT ST CHICAGO OFFICE:
COMMERCE BUILDING, 14 PACIFIC AVE.



# TO THE TRADE



N every manufactured product improvements are constantly being made which place one make ahead of another, and to keep abreast of the times it is

absolutely necessary for a user to look into these improvements and see what they amount to, otherwise he may fail to get as good results for his outlay as his competitors are getting. In the production of new improvements it is a well-established fact that we have constantly been in advance. The demand for our machines is evidence that our efforts have been appreciated, and has been such that to-day we have the largest plant ever devoted to the manufacture of



MACHINERY FOR BOOKBINDERS,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND PAPER BOX MAKERS.

# THE SEYBOLD MACHINE COMPANY

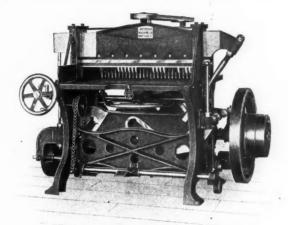
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

**NEW YORK:** 8 and 10 Reade Street.

CHICAGO: 347-349 Dearborn Street.

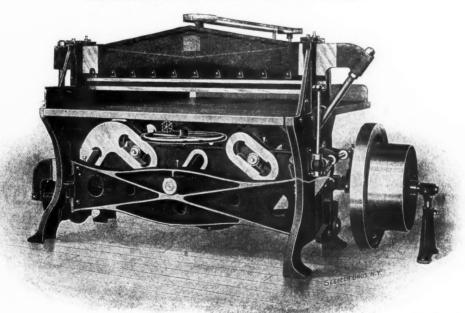
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FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK



Other patents pending

THE MONARCH CUTTER-Combined Automatic and Hand Clamp.



74-inch HOLYOKE CUTTER - Automatic Clamp.

Pat. Dec. 1, '91 Pat. Jan. 2, '94 Pat. Jan. 11, '98

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MACHINERY FOR BOOKBINDERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PAPER BOX MAKERS, ETC.

### H New Cype=High Numbering Machine.

H new Price,

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No Better Workmanship at Any Price.

Nº 12345

FACSIMILE IMPRESSION.

Steel Figures.



Entirely Automatic.

Built to

Fully Guaranteed.

Model No. 27-Size, 1½ in, x 18 in.

### The Bates Machine Company

General Offices, New York Life Bldg., 346 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

LONDON, ENG.:
THE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD.
15 TUDOR STREET, E. C.

FACTORY:
35 AND 37 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., U. S. A.

Printing and Numbering—By the use of these machines
One Operation \*\*\*\*\* the second operation of
numbering is often done away with.

Your Estimate Wins \*\*\* When preparing an estimate the numbering — which costs you nothing — will frequently secure the job, and — what is more important — make a customer.

Specialties Make Money • • • The great printing and stationery houses all utilized some specialty as a foundation upon which to build a business.

Be a specialist \* \* \* \* small investment in these machines will place you in a position to compete with specially equipped plants for printing and numbering checks, orders, tags, transfer tickets, ballots, sales books, ball and theater tickets, pay envelopes and time tickets, Sunday School collection envelopes, meal tickets, coal and coke checks, soda checks, etc.

Good Numbering \* \* \* The quality of the numbering is limited only to the quality of your presswork — far superior to the work of any treadle or hand numbering machine, due to the fact that the modern press affords perfect ink distribution and adjustment of impression.

Money \$aved \* \* \* You would save the express charges, waste and delays, unavoidable when sending jobs away to the numberer.

Money Made \* \* \* Your investment is quickly returned, indirectly if not directly. Two or three fair-sized jobs represent its entire cost, and the loss or gain of one customer means much more.

Just Remember • • • That the revolution in prices does not mean the grade of labor or material has been lowered. It is made possible by the production of a simple machine with but few parts, and the perfection of manufacturing facilities. Model No. 27 is strictly high-grade, and its wearing qualities are superior to any type-high machine made.

### For Years and Years

You have been pulling away at that old Washington Hand Press, and wishing for a practical machine that you could afford to buy to replace the old man-killer.

Here you have it in the IDEAL HAND CYLINDER, a press that readily turns out three or four hundred impressions an hour, and runs so easily that a boy or girl of fifteen years can operate it. Over six hundred in use.

#### Large Book and News Offices

Use the IDEAL as a Proof Press—Eight hundred galley proofs per day—Make your forms ready on the IDEAL before going to press—This saves holding your cylinder for corrections, etc.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY. Manufactured by THE CHALLENGE—MACHINERY CO., 2553 Leo Street, CHICAGO.

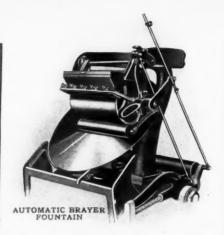


Standard Yellow Standard Blue WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS

Standard Red Standard Green Black—\$1.00 Job

### A good start

If you could save 50 per cent. of the time you now spend in making ready, how much ahead would you be at the end of the year?



#### A better finish

and if you were able to print fourteen impressions where you make ten now, how much would it add to your profits at the end of one year?

### A gain of 33½ per cent. in your profits

is an end devoutly to be wished, and, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, its realization is far from being an impossibility. A gain in profits can be realized only through an intelligent use of the labor you buy. Give your workmen good tools and they not only advance the quality of their work but, what is of equal importance, increase the output. A gain of 50 per cent. in the time of make-ready looks very large to you printers unacquainted with the platen adjustment on the Golding Jobber, but, even so, we are claiming less than those who are using the press to-day. By our system we have reduced the time down until it is a matter of seconds only in place of minutes—you use one thumb-screw where formerly you would use two or three bolts with as many set screws—a matter of fifteen seconds for the former to almost as many minutes for the latter. Fifty per cent.

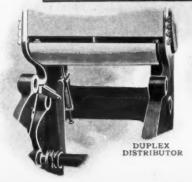
is too low. And now, as in place of that half-inch streak of undistributed ink across the disk and form, or that corrugated deposit of ink in all its pristine ugliness that encircles the drum and rollers and which covers the form; in place, we say, of all the troubles arising from all kinds of inferior distribution. we



give you a system that develops practically no friction whatever, that will allow the press to be pushed as far above the three thousand mark as your best feeder can operate, that gives a distribution which cannot possibly be equalled by the finest cylinder press built, that gives an unceasing, perfectly con-

trolled, thoroughly uniform supply of ink to the form, would you consider that a gain of fourteen impressions over the ten you are now turning out would be a high estimate? The Tolman Print, of Brockton, Mass. do not think so, or they would not be running eighteen of our presses now. Our claims are not as great as our customers'. Mr. Wm. Lawson, of the St. John, (N. B.) Globe, says: "they make themselves ready," and he might with equal truth have added that they run themselves, as there are no stops for color, no matter what the form surface is. The finest half-tone or the heaviest wood block that can be put in the chase—it is all the same to the Automatic Brayer Fountain. We want everyone interested in printing at the fastest speeds to write us at their first opportunity for information regarding the inking qualities of the Golding Jobber. The Automatic Brayer Fountain and Duplex Distributor place it far in advance of any other system, and they will convince you that 334 per cent.

### would be a most conservative estimate



OUR SALESMEN AND READING MATTER
AT YOUR SERVICE

GOLDING & CO

Boston
New York Philadelphia Chicago



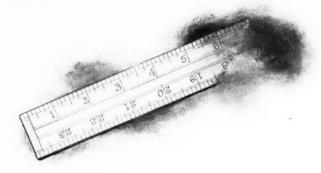
SHOWS SIMPLE PLATEN

Established 1830 5

PRECISION is quite unknown to knife-makers who use this:

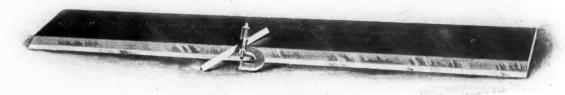


LORING COES



But—

we think we get closer with this:



"MICRO-GROUND."

And our trade says Pertection and "Micro-ground" are

are synonyms.

LET US SEND YOU REASONS.

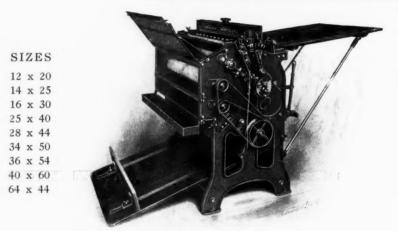
LORING COES & CO. Inc.

A Souvenir and Reasons if you mention this.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

### THE EMMERICH

### **BRONZING MACHINE**



OVER
2,000
OF
THESE
MACHINES
IN
USE

#### **EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR**

191-193 Worth Street

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### FINE: EFFECTS: IN: PRINTING



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"ISN'T THAT BEAUTIFUL, GRANDMAI"

[The reason is that our H. D. BLACK INK was used.—The Queen City Printing Ink Company.]

CAN ONLY BE SECURED WHEN ALL THE CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE—GOOD CUTS, GOOD TYPE, GOOD PRESSES, GOOD PAPER AND GOOD INK. THE LAST ITEM IS OFTEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN MANY IMAGINE. IF YOU BUY

# Queen City Inks

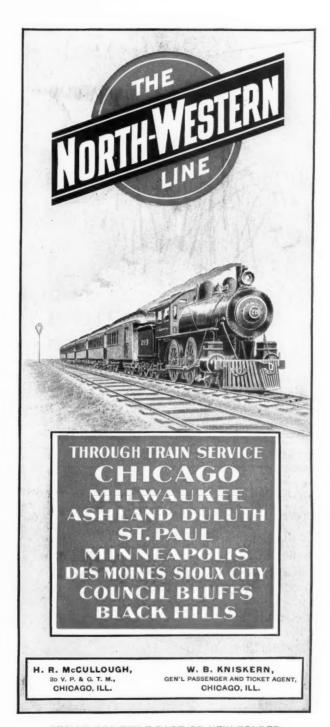
YOU CAN DEPEND UPON GETTING RESULTS THAT OTHERWISE MIGHT BE IMPOSSIBLE. OUR "H. D. BOOK" AND HALF-TONE INKS ARE UNSURPASSED. ASK US TO MAIL YOU SAMPLES OF WORK DONE WITH THESE INKS. \*\*

#### **QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.**

HOME OFFICE,

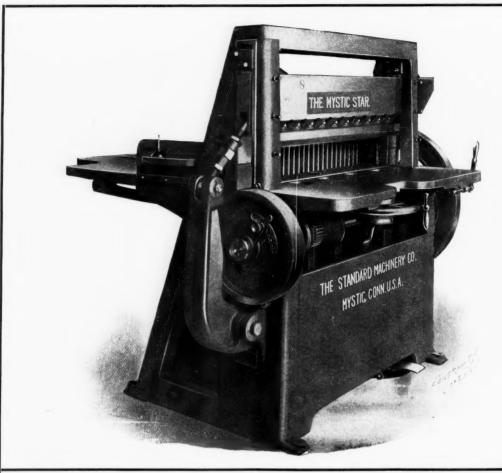
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BRANCH-347 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



DESIGN FOR TITLE-PAGE OF NEW FOLDER
JUST ISSUED BY THE

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY



### "The Up-to-Date Cutter"

WHEREVER fast, accurate cutting is required, the Mystic Star Self-Clamping Paper Cutter is a necessity, because—

It is the swiftest cutter made, having quick clamp and cut, followed by quicker return of clamp and knife—that means more product than is possible on any other cutter;

It is the most accurate cutter made, clamp coming to full clamping pressure before knife touches stock, shear cut—giving clean, accurate results. Treadle brings down clamp to gauge stock;

It is the strongest cutter made and the best in construction and finish—that means steady service and long life;

Users tell us that the Mystic Star turns out twice as much work as other cutters they have—that means that one Mystic Star does the work of two ordinary cutters.

Descriptive Circular sent on request.

#### THE STANDARD MACHINERY CO.

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS

277 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO CHAS. N. STEVENS, Western Manager

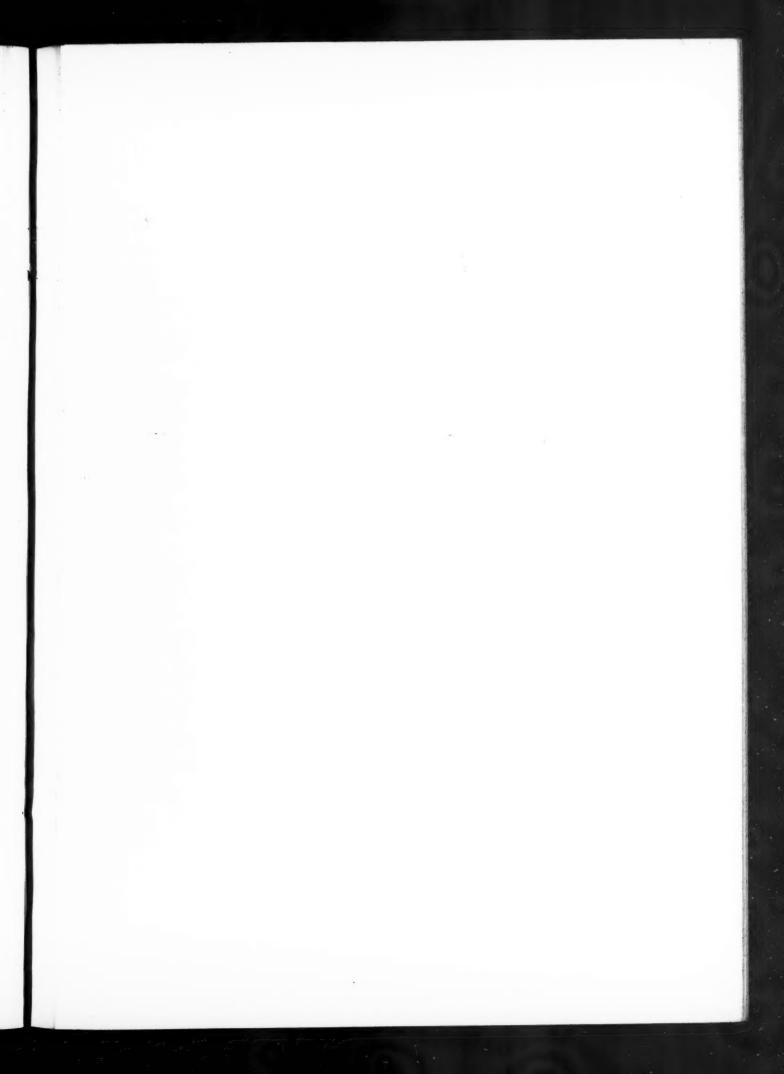
Works-Mystic, Conn.

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
LAMBERSON SHERWOOD, Manager of Sales

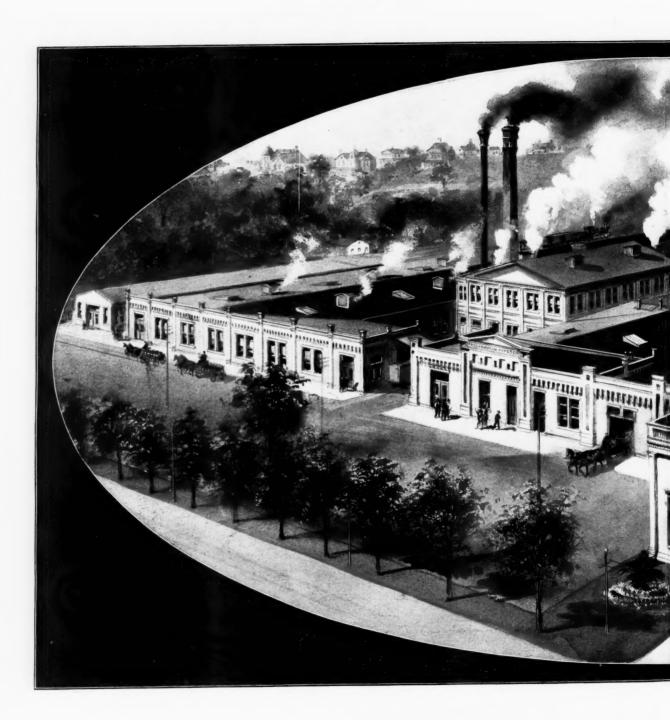


In Regard to Inland Type eaving the question of line entirely out of the reckoning—and those who have investigated this subject all testify that Standard Line alone makes Inland

type inimeasurably superior to any other—the absolute accuracy of face of hight, body and width is the source of a great saving to the printer. A Easier make-ready and better work are the results of using it, and when you add to this the lessened cost of composition you cannot afford to be without it. You have found that you cannot successfully compete with the printer who has larger and more modern presses than yourself. If he is equipped with Inland type and you have the lack-o'-system kind, you are either losing the work or forfeiting a large proportion of your legitimate profits. A The sole objection urged against our type no longer obtains. We now make a much larger line of modern faces than any other typefoundry in the world. Ans to their beauty and accuracy of cut let our new specimen book speak for itself. Inland Type Foundry, Saint Louis

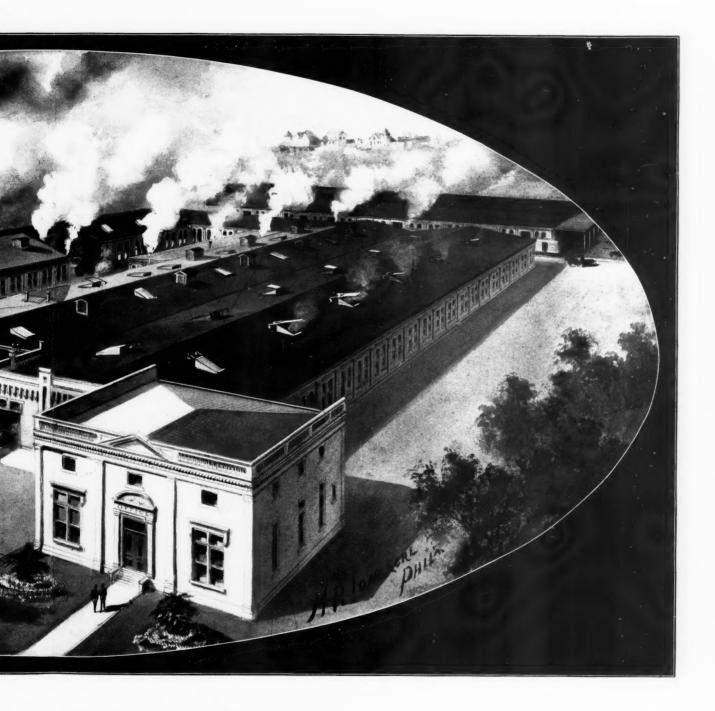


# - The Largest Plant in the



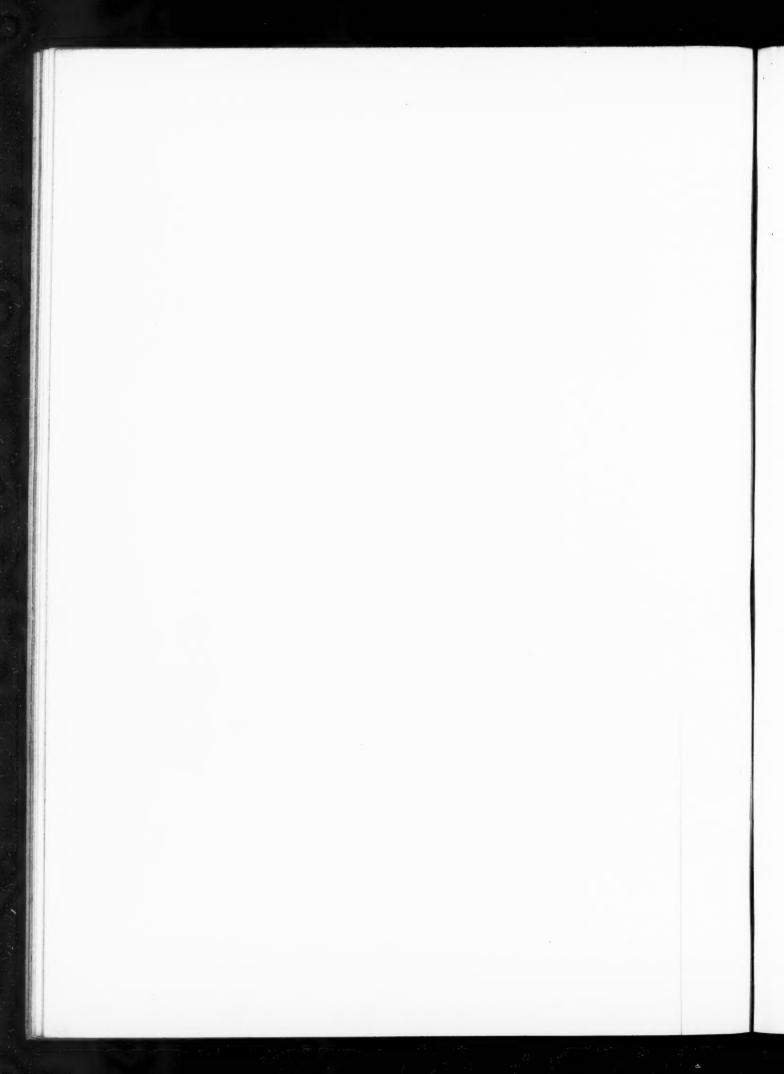
The Champion Coat
Hamilton, Ot

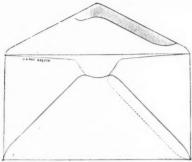
# the World for Coating Paper - -



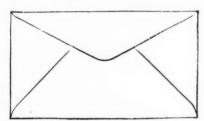
Zoated Paper Company,

n, Ohio, U.S. A.

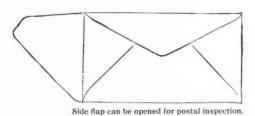




Envelope ready for enclosure.



Sealed-ready to mail.



"Sealed—vet Open"

U. S. PATENT 532,206.

CIRCULAR, CATALOGUE and SAMPLE....

# **ENVELOPES**

Circulars can be mailed in this envelope with main flap

#### SEALED FOR ONE CENT.

Such circulars have the appearance of ordinary sealed letters and will be opened by the recipient.

Send samples of this envelope to all your customers and thus enable them to

SAVE \$10 PER THOUSAND ON MAIL ADVERTISING.....

Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc.

#### NEOSTYLE ENVELOPE CO.

52-54-56-58 Duane Street (corner Elm Street), NEW YORK.

### THE VITAL POINTS

To be considered by a Printer or Bookbinder in selecting a Wire-Stitching Machine are



DURABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION POSITIVENESS IN ACTION SIMPLICITY IN OPERATING....



# Our New Perfection

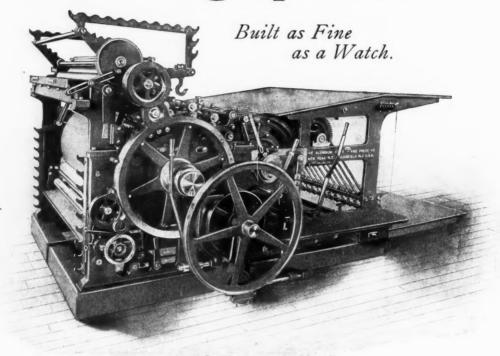
Our
WIRE
Is
ALWAYS
Good

No. 4 has all these and many more.

Write for Folder and further information to

THE J. L. MORRISON CO. NEW YORK LONDON TORONTO

# The Alumographic Rotary





T produces from Aluminum the highest grade of printing, such as has been done heretofore only from lithographic stone.

This press is now in operation in many of the leading lithographic shops in United States and Canada, and has proven a great success.

Evidence is shown of the satisfaction this press is giving by the duplicate orders constantly received from firms who have had one or more of these presses in operation during the past year.

As we manufacture these presses from the raw material in our own works, we guarantee them in every detail and particular to produce the highest grade of lithographic work at a speed limited only by the ability of the feeder.

All parts of these machines are classified by number stamped or cast upon them, and as they are made from jigs and templates, exact duplicates of any part may be had by simply sending us the number of part wanted.

We control all patents for surface printing from aluminum.

All presses using aluminum are subject to licenses granted through our agents.

Manufactured by

### The Aluminum Plate & Press Co.

Works - PLAINFIBLD, N. J.

New York Office, 87 Nassau Street.

# On January First

We will move to our new and larger quarters,

### 210 MONROE STREET,

and in January will place in the hands of our customers a new and up-to-date Sample Book of Covers, etc., embracing samples of all the popular lines we have been and are handling, and also many valuable and attractive additions, expressly manufactured for us.

With these improved means and larger stock we will be prepared to render even better service to our patrons than heretofore.

# James White & Co.

PAPER DEALERS.

177 Monroe St., Chicago.

Perfect Printers' Rollers are the kind you need WE MAKE THEM...

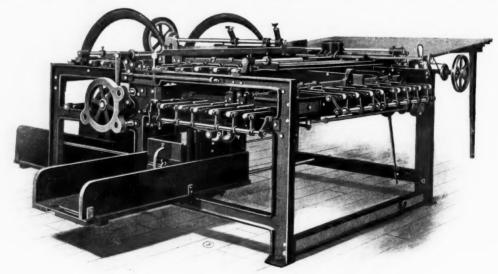
# PRINTERC' PALLERC Chicago Roller Company INITILINO INVILLENCE

AND TABLET COMPOSITION

86-88 MARKET STREET. CHICAGO.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE...MAIN 2926 We make a Specialty of Out-of-Chicago Orders, and can fill these promptly and satisfactorily. Write us; we desire to get acquainted with you.

### NEW MODEL JOBBING FOLDER



AGENTS:
New York—Weld & Sturtevant, 12 Reade Street,
London—M. P. McCoy, Phœnix Works,
Phœnix Place, Mt. Pleasant, W. C.

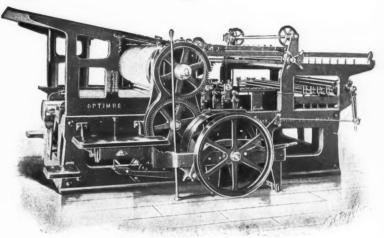
BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO. ERIE, PA.

# Speaking of Speed!

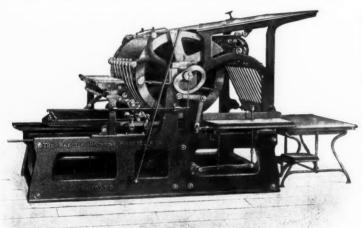
UR old friend "David Harum" once remarked: "The's a good many fast quarter hosses, but them that c'n keep it up fer a full mile is scurce." So it is with the two-revolution presses—a good many of them can make a fast "quarter," but few of them can keep it up week after week without injury to the press.

# The OPTIMUS

Press, being built upon correct mechanical lines, is one of the "scurce" kind. It is



The Fastest Two-Revolution Press Built.



# The STANDARD

Is an up-to-date Drum Cylinder Press.

SUPERIOR DISTRIBUTION,
PERFECT REGISTER,
IS SPEEDY,
FORMS EASILY MADE READY
AND
PRICE REASONABLE.

#### BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Builders of the Optimus Two-Revolution, Dispatch Single Revolution, Standard, Regular and Reliance Drum Cylinder Presses.

C. A. COLLORD, Manager New York Office, 38 Park Row.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Agents for Great Britain, Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

FOR SALE BY
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.



#### BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

183 to 187 Monroe Street,

General Western Agents.

... CHICAGO, ILL.

Descriptive catalogue, with prices and other information, furnished upon application.

#### JOURNAL. MATTOON ESTABLISHED 1874 PRICE TWO CENTS UP GOES THE PRICE Meissner VALUABLE PAINTING GROWTH OF JOURNAL AN ODE TO OCTOBER SATURDAY, Oct. 7 Talk About Low Broomcorn Addition of Simplex Machine DRY GOODS . Breaks Into Verse. is Buncombe. Completes Facilities CLOAKS and CARPETS. OF MATTOON'S LIVELY DAILY

## The Simplex One-Man Type Setter

#### WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR AN ILLINOIS PUBLISHER.

From an Article in "The Daily Journal," Mattoon, Illinois, Issue of October 2, 1899, we take the Following Excerpts:

\* After looking the field over the ne plus ultra for The Journal was found in the machine known as the Simplex Type Setter. We bought that machine and we have absolutely no cause to regret our choice. \* \* \* Its installation lutely no cause to regret our choice. \* \* \* Its installation inaugurated a new era. Before that time the Journal had been a patent inside daily, issued but five days a week. The day the Simplex was installed patent insides were thrown to the wind and an all-at-home print, seven-column daily, went to the homes of the people of Mattoon that night for the first time in the history of the town, and on every page of the paper was live, spicy home and State news in place of the antiquated miscellany that had previously filled two of the pages. It was a daily that was equal in size and quality of news contained to those of many cities much larger than

By this time the appreciation of the public was on in full e. The change in the Journal was a matter of public comment and the compliments were many. The compliments, too, were backed by that substantial appreciation that snows itself in new subscriptions. The list of The Daily Journal grew and is growing and flourishing like the traditional green bay tree. \* \* \*

The question has been asked us "What has the machine done for The Journal?" That is partly answered in the statement above of circulation increase and enhanced prestige. Getting down, however, to absolute facts and figures, we find that it has doubled our capacity and at the same time reduced previous expenses, enabling us to put expense on certain other points of the business where it was absolutely necessary that expense should be put on.

necessary that expense should be put on.

It has made possible extended notice of local events and news of the neighborhood where before all that could be given was the proverbial "lick and promise."

It has made much cleaner proofs and a paper where the editor can rest secure without the liability that previously existed to an alarming degree of finding many ridiculous errors in its columns after the edition was entirely off. This liability cannot be entirely eliminated. That is impossible. "Mistakes will happen in the best regulated printing-offices." liability cannot be entirely eliminated. That is impossible. "Mistakes will happen in the best regulated printing-offices," but the Simplex Type Setter comes as near eradicating it as possible. Its workings are automatic. Under the old system a "q" could very easily get into the "p" box or a "b" into the "d" box, or vice versa, and quite frequently did. There is no way for such a thing as this to happen with the Simplex Type Setter. Each letter and character has but one place for it to go, one channel. It can go no place else.

One person working on the Simplex can do as much as three by hand. This has been demonstrated to our complete

By adding another person and satisfaction by our test. working two on the machine at least as much can be accom-The Journal was in a big rush. Advertising was brisk and changes were frequent and news was plentiful. Under the old system a half dozen extra printers would have been necessary, as we had a seventy-page brief to get out in about three days. As all the paighborius paint show was plentiful. three days. As all the neighboring print shops were busy, it would have been practically impossible to get printers. The machine rose to the emergency, however, and with the would have been practically impossible to get printers. The machine rose to the emergency, however, and with the assistance of one extra printer three days, The Journal came out on time every evening bristling with news and all the immense load of job printing was turned out on time, to the minute. Two large pieces of jobwork were set on the Simplex. \*\*\*

The outcome of it is that we are satisfied with the Journal The outcome of it is that we are satisfied with the Journal as it stands today and the people are satisfied with it. We are likewise satisfied and more than satisfied with the Simplex machine. As a consequence we this day mail to The Unitype Company our check in payment for the machine. It is a spot cash deal and we get advantage of every possible discount for cash. It pays for the machine in full and leaves no cumbersome balance to be a drag in monthly payments on the office. That is one of the great benefits of the Simplex machine. The cost of it is not so great that it mortgages a publisher and all his friends not so great that it mortgages a publisher and all his friends to pay for it.

This would be no object to the publisher unless the ma-

This would be no object to the publisher unless the machine would do the work of the country office. But by a fair and complete trial we have found that it is eminently adequate. The Simplex could have no more severe test than it has had in The Journal office, and it has come out victorious on its merits. With it we purchased 500 pounds of aluminum alloy type. This is a much harder metal than the old type metal and has about twice the wearing capacity. We estimate alloy type. This is a much harder metal than the of metal and has about twice the wearing capacity. We from our observation that it will wear twice as long. same time it is of a lighter weight than the old metal, and the 500 pounds we bought are equal almost to 750 pounds of the old type, a dress that all publishers see at once is amply adequate

adequate. \* \* \*

The above are a few of the many things the machine has done for The Journal, or enabled The Journal to do. New advantages develop daily, so it is hard to enumerate them. \* \* The machine has more than done what The Unitype Company said it would do \* \* \* and the man who would attempt to remove the Simplex from the Journal office, were we unable to get another, would be shot on the spot, instanter

FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SIMPLEX ADDRESS

HERBERT L. BAKER, General Manager.

150 Nassau Street.....NEW YORK 188 Monroe Street.....CHICAGO The Dying Year has been a prosperous one to most printers, and

The Coming Year will be still better.

A PLANT EQUIPPED WITH THE



HAS A CINCH ON "PROSPERITY," AND "MAKING MONEY" IS A SURE THING.

THE LEIGER POINTS OF Built on New Principles. Handles Accurately all varieties of Paper. Easily Adjusted from one size to another. Greatest possible Earning Capacity.

EASTERN AGENTS GIBBS-BROWER CO. 150 NASSAU STREET **NEW YORK** 

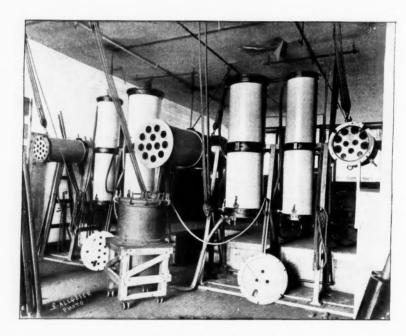
D. H. CHAMPLIN & CO.

**PROPRIETORS** 

277-279 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

# GOOD & ROLLERS

THE BUCKIE PRINTERS' ROLLER CO. 421 AND 423 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



SHOWING A FEW OF OUR LARGE MACHINES.

The very latest and most improved facilities. Second to none. Absolutely perfect faced Rollers.

A trial will convince you that we make

GOOD ROLLERS

### A Profitable Proposition to Printers

The Neidlich Process has been tested in twenty cities by printers who have used other processes of duplicating typewritten effects, with it is pronounced absolutely the only undetectable method on the market. We are leasing the equipment on a liberal royalty to responsible firms, will be pleased to quote our terms to those who are interested in improving their present methods, or who wish to add a profitable monopoly to their plant. We are furnishing handsome advertising blotters booklets to our lessees. If you want your territory write today.

#### E. S. Paret Co.,

Printers, Lithographers, Blank Book Makers. 30-32 South 7th Street, Philadelphia,

September 20, 1899.

The Neidich Process Co. 732 Drexel Bldg., City.

Gentlement -

Regarding your process we beg to say that we have been using it for producing imitation type-written letters for some time and find the work superior, and easier to produce than any other similar process on the market. We are familiar with them all. The work is giving excellent satisfaction among our customers, in fact we are rushed with orders.

Aside from its being an absolute imitation of typewriter work, it can be produced at but a trifle higher expense than ordinary black work.

Esteeming it a favor to be al-

Offices Leased in

Chicago New York

Boston

Washington Buffalo

Cincinnati

Baltimore

Philadelphia

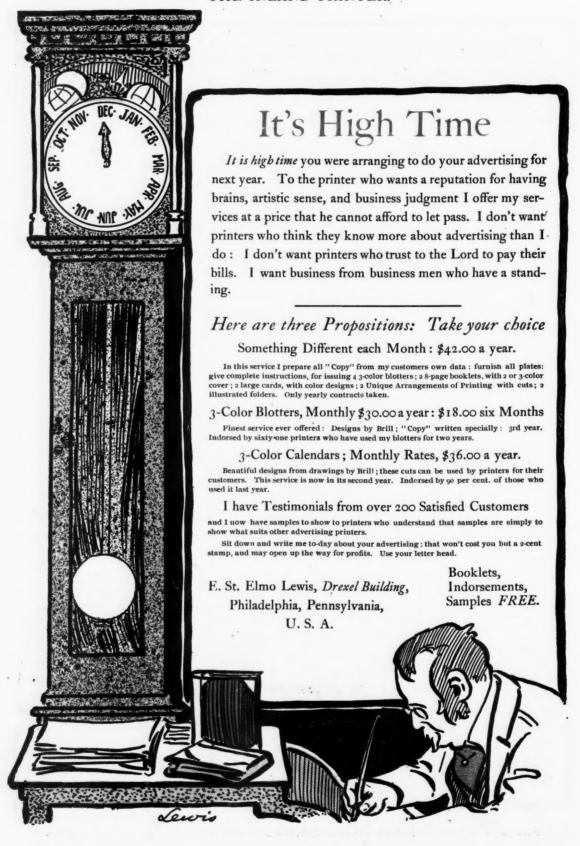
Rochester

Milwaukee Los Angeles

Topeka

and other Towns and Cities





# GEO.H.BENEDICT&CO. ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS



"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

# HIGH-GRADE BOOK COMPO-SITION AT HALF COST



#### HIS METHOD of Composition is used by

D. Appleton & Co.
J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Redfield Bros.
Patterson & White
Winthrop Press
West Publishing Co.
Methodist Book Concern
and dozens of others

none of whom could afford to do inferior work.



THE LINOTYPE.
OVER 7,000 IN DAILY USE.

Your fonts of type are never exhausted—1,000 pages of revises as easily furnished as 10 pages. ::::::::

# EACH LINOTYPE MACHINE A VERITABLE TYPE FOUNDRY

LINOTYPE Metal costs 6 to 7 cents per pound—type costs 30 to 50 cents per pound. Linotype Metal is remelted and a new face produced for each printing—type shows additional wear each time it is used. : ::

EASY TERMS TO PURCHASERS

Mergenthaler LINOTYPE CO.

Tribune Building, NEW YORK CITY.

# The Fuchs & Lang Mtg. Co.

29 Warren Street, New York

MANUFACTURERS

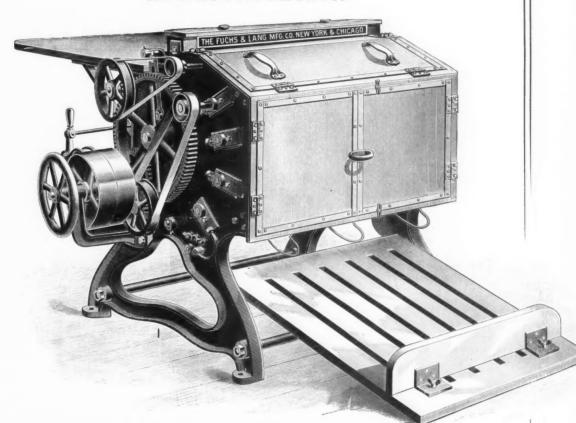
PRINTING LITHOGRAPHIC COLORTYPE



# BRONZE POWDERS

ALL LITHOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
ALL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' SUPPLIES

..MACHINERY..



# Combination Bronzing and Dusting Machine

Built in all sizes

Write for Catalogue

A PERFECTED MACHINE OF SCIENTIFIC, SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

SOLE AGENTS THE ALUMINUM PROCESSES

ALUMINUM PLATES, ZINC PLATES LITHO STONES

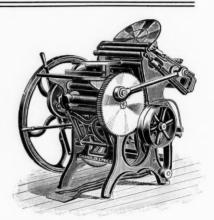
328 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Factories
BROOKLYN and NEW YORK

135 South Fifth Street PHILADELPHIA

## THE VALUE OF WEIGHT

Fitzsimmons lost to Jeffries because he lacked weight; therefore strength and durability.



Were it not that WEIGHT, mechanically distributed, is necessary to obtain strength and durability, we assure you that with present high prices for material, we would take advantage of lightening the construction of all our machines.

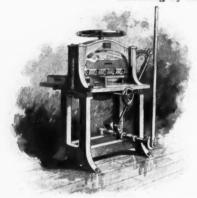
The record, of which we are justly proud, proves that WEIGHT, as well as careful construction, is a requisite the printer can not afford to ignore in a durable, money-making and money-saving machine.

The CHANDLER & PRICE GORDONS have fifteen malleable-iron parts in their construction. All have steel rocker-shafts. All sizes larger than Eighth Medium have forged steel fly-wheel shafts. What has yours?

#### THE SAME RULE APPLIES TO

#### THE CHANDLER & PRICE PAPER CUTTER

Assuring by its superior WEIGHT, rigidity, strength, accuracy and durability.



#### SHIPPING WEIGHT OF CHANDLER & PRICE MACHINES.

7 x 11 C. & P. Gordons, . 1,000 lbs. 23-inch Paper Cutters, . . 1,050 lbs. " . . 1,200 lbs. 26-inch . . 1,100 lbs. 8 x 12 " . . 1,800 lbs. . . 1,750 lbs. 10 x 15 30-inch 12 x 18 " . . 2,500 lbs. 14 x 20 " . . 3,000 lbs. What is the weight of yours? 14½ x 22 " " . . 3,100 lbs. How about repairs and breakages?

WE WILL NOT LIGHTEN OUR MACHINES BECAUSE MATERIAL HAS ADVANCED.



CONSIDER THE ABOVE FULLY WHEN YOU BUY PRESSES OR PAPER CUTTERS.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE CO., Makers, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE



### THE PEERLESS PERFORATOR



It is distinguished for rapidity and perfection of its work, makes a clean and thorough perforation at a high rate of speed, and is adjustable to a wide range in the thickness of the stock it will perforate.

#### SELLING AGENTS:

MANUFACTURED BY

#### A. G. BURTON'S SON

42 to 48 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S. A.

E. C. FULLER & CO., 28 Reade St., New York, N. Y., Sole Eastern Agents.

# Che "Better Wetter"

GUMPAGI SIMPLE Strong



BUILT OF
STEEL
THROUGHOUT

AN automatic type-high numbering machine designed for use on printing-presses. Locks in the form, the same as a slug or cut. Can be used with or without type matter. Is entirely automatic from 1 up to 100,000. Absolutely accurate.



Established 1885.

IT HAS NO PLUNGER.
IT HAS NO "No."
REQUIRES NO FRISKETS.



Prints only the numbers—clean, clear and sharp. Will number anything. Send in orders at once—six weeks before we can make delivery. Write for circulars and prices to

JOSEPH WETTER & CO. 515 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### A TYPE OF EXCELLENCE

There is no better line between CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI than

#### The MONON ROUTE and C. H. & D.

Four trains daily.

Parlor and Dining Cars by day,

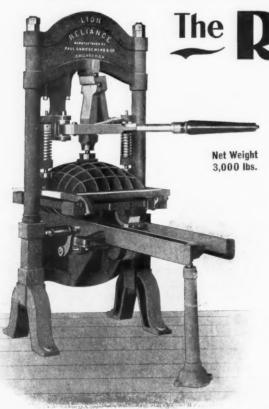
Palace Sleeping and Compartment
Cars by night.

#### THE MIDNIGHT MAIL

Leaves Dearborn Station 2:45 a.m. Sleeper ready at 9:30 p.m. Arrives Indianapolis 7:55 a.m. Cincinnati (C. H. & D. Depot) 11:35 a.m.

#### GET TICKETS VIA MONON ROUTE.

FRANK J. REED, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Manager. W. H. McDOEL, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.



The Reliance Power and Strength

...THE ONLY ...

### Photo-Engravers'

Proof Press on which perfect proofs of half-tone cuts the full size of the platen, as well as perfect proofs of the tiniest line engraving, can be made. For proving color plates, where the slightest variation is fatal, the register is perfect.

In use by prominent Photo-Engravers and Three-color Plate Makers in the United States and Europe.

### IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE FOUR SIZES MADE:

Style A (Extra heavy). Platen, 15 x 20 inches. Style B (Extra heavy). Platen, 20 x 25 inches. Lion (Extra heavy). Platen, 22 x 30 inches. Mammoth (Extra heavy). Platen, 24 x 32 inches.

For further information and prices, write to the manufacturers,

#### PAUL SHNIEDEWEND & CO.

195-199 SOUTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

A.W. Penrose & Co., 8 and 8a Upper Baker Street, Lloyd Square, W. C., London, England, Sole Agents for England, France, Australia and South Africa. Also for sale by Klimsch & Co., Frankfurt a Main, Germany.



OME purchasers of cabinets, when they see the list price of a modern fifty-case steel-run cabinet, think the price too high and select what they consider to be the cheaper old-style wood-run cabinets, containing sixteen or twenty cases. Don't entertain the idea that these steel run cabinets are too high-priced, for the fact is, they are the cheapest cabinets ever placed in the market, notwithstanding all the special advantages they possess. The list price may look high, but consider the number of cases you are getting in your cabinet. That's the test. Take, for instance, the two cabinets illustrated herewith as an example. They occupy the same floor spaceonly one-half the space taken by an ordinary news stand. The fifty-case cabinet is modern in construction, thoroughly up to date, and fitted with steel runs. The list price of this cabinet is \$75.00, an average of \$1.50 per

case. The other cabinet is the regular sixteen-case Wisconsin Cabinet, fitted with wooden runs. good and substantial cabinet of its class, and nearly all printing offices are supplied with this cabinet in various The list price of this sixteen-case cabinet is \$26.00, an average of \$1.621/2 per case. Now, which is the cheapest? The high cabinet is 12½ cents per case lower in price and has steel runs, while the other cabinet has wooden runs. The saving in space by the use of the high cabinet is over 200 per cent. With these facts before you, which will you buy? If you desire to save space and labor, send for our complete catalogues, which explain it all. They are full from cover to cover of handsome illustrations of modern Printing-Office Furniture. Specify our goods when ordering through your dealer. Be sure that you get them. Every article we make bears our stamp. Look for it. It is a guaranty of excellence.

#### **50-CASE CABINET** 16-CASE CABINET

List Price, \$75.00 Average Price, per case, \$1.50 With Steel Runs

List Price, \$26.00 Average Price, per case, \$1.621/2 With Wooden Runs.

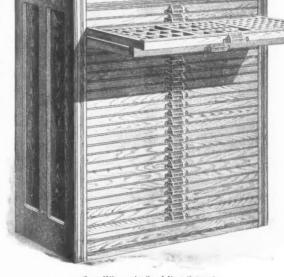


16-Case Wisconsin Wood-Run Cabinet.



Saving in space by using





50-Case Wisconsin Steel-Run Cabinet. Height, 84 inches.

### The Hamilton Mfg. Co.

Main Office and Factory, Cwo Rivers. Wis.

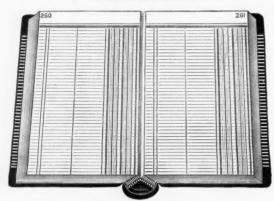
Eastern Office and Warehouse, Middletown, n. Y.

Largest manufacturers of WOOD TYPE in the world. Over 1,000 designs, each made in over twenty different sizes, giving a choice of over 12,000 fonts.

#### NOTHING IS IMPORTANT

TO THE DEALER IN BLANK BOOKS THAN HIS LINE OF FOLIOS. A SMALL STOCK OF THE BEST BOOKS IS BETTER THAN TWICE THE NUMBER OF INFERIOR GOODS. EVERY BOOK YOU SELL SHOULD BE A

"STANDARD."



WE MANUFACTURE

#### "STANDARD BLANK BOOKS"

NONE SO GOOD AT AN EQUAL PRICE; NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE. WESTLOCK PAPER IS SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND GENERAL APPEARANCE. WE RECOMMEND IT AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

BOORUM & PEASE COMPANY, MAKERS FOR THE 101-103 Duane Street, New York.



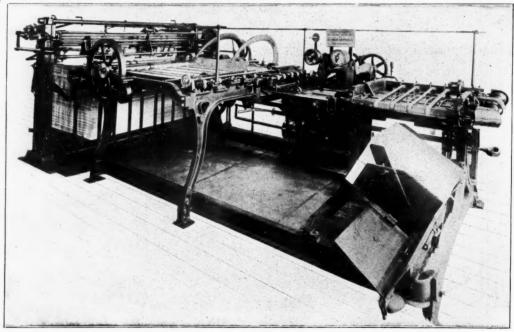
New York Depot, 32 East Tenth Street.

SEND FOR SAMPLES
OF THE FOLLOWING:

### Rudyard Covers Persian Covers

ILLINOIS PAPER CO.
181 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

THE CHAMBERS Combined Automatic Feeding, Folding and Wire Stapling Machinery



Photograph from a single machine producing from one feed-board over 2,000 completed papers per hour without rehandling.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

E. C. FULLER & CO., Agents, NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.























Awarlay by Distman proces

Photo by A. F. Rowley.













Overlay by Dittman process.

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"HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP."